

Have you considered the handsome
AUSTIN?

ARDITI LTD.
TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • HAIFA

MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 27, 1954

THE JERUSALEM POST

14 Pages

PRICE: 150 PRUTA
VOL. XXX, No. 7977

KUPAT-AM BANK LTD.
The People's Bank

Marginal Column

By EMMY LAQUER

THE outcome of the London Conference, to open tomorrow, depends largely on British willingness to accept the obligations in Western Europe. Mr. Eden's attempt to revive the Brussels Treaty of 1948, long superseded by the European Coal and Steel Community, leaves open many of the decisive questions. Diplomatically it may have been an excellent maneuver to keep the discussion going, but its practical value remains to be examined, and this, undoubtedly, will be done now. But the outcome of the conference, of course, depends above all on Paris, and there is some evidence that all is not well in the French capital. Mr. Mendes-France has been manoeuvred into an inebriated state in which he and his supporters probably dread more than any other calamity and he will need all his considerable vitality and tactical skill to get out of this predicament.

It has been said that M. Mendes-France's interest in foreign affairs does not greatly exceed Mr. Churchill's. This is a claim for occupying himself with economic issues. At the time of his first attempt to get the approval of the French Parliament for his programme in the summer of 1953, he told his friends, "I should be a real Minister of Finance to a real Prime Minister." He has since then been beyond his control continuously keep foreign politics in the foreground and leave him, but little time and energy to deal with those internal reforms which were really the core of his programme. He has received authority to publish decrees, but until now nothing very much has been done. He has been a front man, and some of his supporters are already grumbling about delay and procrastination. But again, his progress in that field, too, depends on the support of those left-of-center elements who mainly have been antagonized by the Government's stand on European unity.

SOME of the more fervid supporters of the European Defence Community now think that progress can be achieved only after Mr. Mendes-France is removed, and they appear to be ready to vote with the Communists against him if it comes to that. Some of his less scrupulous opponents have already called him "Monsieur Mouscou." This course is highly unjust: a fairer thumbnail sketch has been given by a critical but not unfriendly European observer. He is certainly no follow-traveler. He dislikes rearmament because it costs so much money which he could use in so many other ways, and he still has the hope that he can deal successfully with the Kremlin on this basis. Furthermore, he reckons only with French interests, and he has little for those of his allies. His whole policy is a subtle, intelligent French nationalism. He is, in other words, a much cleverer de Gaulle. Repeatedly he has military ideas by Mendes-France's realistic economic ideas, and you have the man.

M. Mendes-France's Strasbourg speech has been welcomed by some as providing a basis for discussion which was patently absent at the recent Brussels conference. Presumably, the French Prime Minister realized by now that the London Conference must end with at least a modicum of agreement; not only the unity of the West, but also the survival of his Cabinet depend on it. If there is no such agreement, the pressure for new elections in France will become stronger and probably irresistible. The Communists, M.R.P. are convinced that they will be the party to gain more than any other as the result of the dissolution of the Chamber. The Communists, M.R.P. are convinced that they will be the party to gain more than any other as the result of the dissolution of the Chamber. The Communists, M.R.P. are convinced that they will be the party to gain more than any other as the result of the dissolution of the Chamber.

Jerusalem, September 27.

PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTE:

RELEASED FROM CONTROL

ACHROMYCIN — Tetracycline
AUREOMYCIN — Chlorotetracycline

BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTICS
Now available in all forms at pharmacies throughout the country on physician's prescription only.

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dr. L. GOLDSCHMIDT P.O.B. 2043, Tel Aviv.

President Ben-Zvi's Message

In a New Year's Message President Ben-Zvi said yesterday:

With the approach of the New Year, the seventh since the establishment of the State, I wish to express my greetings to all the faithful citizens and workers, without distinction of race or religion.

I particularly wish to greet the Defense Army of Israel and the Civilian Police, who stand on guard night and day to ensure the safety and well-being of all the State's inhabitants.

My thoughts are set to the thousands of Jews and non-Jews who have fled from the Diaspora, both to those who live in the land of Israel and to those who are scattered in foreign lands. I wish to express my sympathy to those who are still waiting to return to their homeland.

The State of Israel is still young, and its future is still uncertain. It is still faced with a hard and difficult struggle with those who wish to destroy it. It is still faced with a hard and difficult struggle with those who wish to destroy it.

The Arab League, which was signed five years ago, has not brought in their wake the much desired peace for which they were intended. Instead, they have been accepted by the enemy to increase the hatred against us to strengthen the inflexible

Government's Greetings

ברית המועצות וארצות הברית
אזרחי ישראל

ממשלת ישראל תודה על
הערותיכם - נחמנו
ביום הזה - נחמנו
ביום הזה - נחמנו

CHIEF RABBI'S BLESSING

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. I. H. HaLevi, last night called upon Jews in the Diaspora and in the Diaspora not to forsake their religious convictions in the mistaken notion that there is a conflict between science and religion. He urged the Jews of the Diaspora to come to Israel, "the future land of Judaism."

ORDER OF THE DAY

The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, in an Order of the Day issued on the eve of the New Year, called upon the Defense Forces to increase their efficiency in operations and in the use of equipment during the coming year, as an answer to the increase in strength of the Arab armies.

2 Ex-Communists Win Seats in Syria

The A-Shah's former majority party, lost considerable ground in the Syrian elections for the National Assembly. A second round of voting is to take place next Sunday to elect the remaining seats.

Physicians Please Note

Released from Control

Achromycin - Tetracycline
Aureomycin - Chlorotetracycline

Broad Spectrum Antibiotics
Now available in all forms at pharmacies throughout the country on physician's prescription only.

Lederle Laboratories Division
American Cyanamid Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dr. L. Goldschmidt P.O.B. 2043, Tel Aviv.

Nutting Due In Cairo for 'Final' Phase of Talks

LONDON, Sunday. — The Foreign Office Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Anthony Nutting, will fly to Cairo on Tuesday to take part in "what is hoped will be the last phase" in negotiations for British evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone.

DULLES, MENDES-FRANCE ARRIVE IN LONDON

LONDON, Sunday. — The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John F. Dulles, and M. Mendes-France, the French Prime Minister, flew here tonight for the crucial new talks on German reunification which open on Tuesday.

Israel Proposes Steps to End Strife

The Israel Government has invited the Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Gen. E. L. M. Burns, to undertake a general survey of conditions along the border. The Government has offered to make available to him all pertinent information and other facilities to make possible a full understanding of the border situation. This invitation was contained in a letter to the General from Mr. Walter Eytan, the Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, dated September 23, and released yesterday.

2 Ex-Communists Win Seats in Syria

The A-Shah's former majority party, lost considerable ground in the Syrian elections for the National Assembly. A second round of voting is to take place next Sunday to elect the remaining seats.

Physicians Please Note

Released from Control

Achromycin - Tetracycline
Aureomycin - Chlorotetracycline

Broad Spectrum Antibiotics
Now available in all forms at pharmacies throughout the country on physician's prescription only.

Lederle Laboratories Division
American Cyanamid Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dr. L. Goldschmidt P.O.B. 2043, Tel Aviv.

West May Urge Israel Concessions; 2 Slain in Fresh Assault from Gaza

2 Others Wounded in Cart

US, Britain Plan Border Changes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Sunday. — Two villagers were slain and two others wounded by an armed gang from the Gaza Strip last night. The villagers were returning in a horse cart from Migdal Ashkelon to their home at Beit Hashikma when, at 8.40 p.m., they were held up by a six-man armed band, the survivors said today.

The two younger passengers of the four-wheeled cart, a 16-year-old boy and a 14-year-old girl, were slain. The horse and the cart were damaged. Five milk cans in the cart were untouched.

The dead men were Mr. Bechor Gertl, 47, who leaves a wife and five children, and Mr. Rachamim Gertl, his brother, who is survived by his wife. Bechor's son, Vitorio, 24, was wounded, as was Elihu Bar-Nes of the same area.

It was Vitorio's turn to cart Saturday's milk to Migdal Ashkelon that evening. His uncle, however, decided to accompany him because "it is dark." His father also went along, to visit his sister in town, and Elihu, another son, accompanied them just for the ride.

On their way home, they were suddenly ordered to halt. The wounded man told a Jerusalem Post correspondent at the Kaplan Hospital here today. Believing that they were confronted by a band of robbers, the men, who are from Beit Hashikma, at this the assailants opened fire.

Vitorio said that he was approached by an Arab who loaded a rifle and aimed it at him. However, he struck the weapon aside and ran away. He was shot in the back and fell. The Arab then reached the village and called for help.

Armed Egyptian infiltrators attacked a group of Israeli Beduin on Friday night about eight kilometers southwest of Negev. The Beduin were on their way to a meeting in the Negev. An Egyptian spokesman announced yesterday. Ten Beduin were slain and the tracks of five men led in the direction of the Egyptian border.

At 11:30 on Friday morning Egyptian troops from across the Gaza Strip border, opened fire on an Israeli unit patrolling about three kilometers north-west of Kibbutz, in the Negev. The spokesman added, No members of the patrol were hit.

Downed Outrage

In the past three weeks a dozen outages in the Negev area have taken a toll of four Israeli lives (three Jews and one Beduin) while five others were wounded. A tractor driver was killed near Be'er Sheva on September 4, two days after a bridge was blown up near Be'er Sheva. Three days later the Negev water pipeline was blown up for the second time in a month.

A week later, marauders were driven away from Be'er Sheva. On September 23, another tractor driver was wounded, a house was blown up in a village and a military patrol was fired on. Two days later, a patrol was again attacked and again on September 24. The next night a Beduin camp was attacked.

The outages are all clearly the work of militarily-trained men, many of whom are given to Palestinian marauders by the Egyptian Army. It has been proven by the many captured infiltrators that the killers are actually members of the Gaza Egyptian garrison. It makes no difference, however, for the guilt clearly falls on the Egyptian military authorities in the Strip.

US, HUNGARY TIE

MOSCOW, Sunday (UP). — Russia and Hungary tied 1-1 here today in their first international soccer match, after a thrilling game.

Burns Says Patrols Within TSO Terms

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The responsibility for observing and maintaining the ceasefire was placed on the Truce Supervision Organization by the U.N. Security Council in its resolution of August 11, 1948, and any objections should be argued before the Council in New York. General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the T.S.O., told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

General Burns admitted, however, that the whole question of unopposed patrols by Military Observers in the Jerusalem area revolved around the legal interpretation of the relevant paragraphs in the resolution. Referring to Israel's argument that these patrols were an infringement of her sovereignty he said:

"The position of the U.N. Observers might be illustrated by the following example: 'A private landowner who has a dispute over his boundaries with a neighbor requires surveyors and lawyers to assist him in the settlement of the dispute. They may move about on his land, but they do not infringe his property rights.'

In a broader sense General Burns observed, national sovereignty is not unlimited nor are the rights of a landowner. In the case of the U.N. Observers, the rights of the parties are subject to the parties' consent. But the form in which the Powers approached the Government concerned indicated their understanding that the adoption of the new method in itself was contingent upon the agreement of the parties.

He stressed that the presence of the border zone did not require the parties' consent, the Chief of Staff of the T.S.O. said. The Security Council's purpose was to ensure the ceasefire and to ensure the ceasefire. He charged the U.N. T.S.O. with the observation of the ceasefire and the maintenance of the ceasefire. The U.N. T.S.O. was to observe the ceasefire and to ensure the ceasefire.

He stressed that the presence of the border zone did not require the parties' consent, the Chief of Staff of the T.S.O. said. The Security Council's purpose was to ensure the ceasefire and to ensure the ceasefire. He charged the U.N. T.S.O. with the observation of the ceasefire and the maintenance of the ceasefire. The U.N. T.S.O. was to observe the ceasefire and to ensure the ceasefire.

He stressed that the presence of the border zone did not require the parties' consent, the Chief of Staff of the T.S.O. said. The Security Council's purpose was to ensure the ceasefire and to ensure the ceasefire. He charged the U.N. T.S.O. with the observation of the ceasefire and the maintenance of the ceasefire. The U.N. T.S.O. was to observe the ceasefire and to ensure the ceasefire.

Sharet Reports On Talks in US, UK

The Cabinet, at its weekly meeting held in Jerusalem yesterday, discussed foreign policy and heard a report by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharet, on the latest talks between Israel's Ambassador to Washington and London and the U.S. Secretary of State and the British Foreign Secretary.

The Israel Minister in Rangoon reported on the development of Israel-Burma relations. The Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, was present during the discussions on Israel's relations with the U.N. staff.

It was decided to abolish the charter between the Government and the Bank Leumi, and to transfer the Bank's Department to the Bank of Israel, beginning on December 1.

THE JERUSALEM POST will not appear tomorrow and Wednesday, Rosh Hashana. The next issue will be published on Thursday.

"RON" CINEMA JERUSALEM

Opening Shortly

THE MANAGEMENT OF

Eden Hotel, Jerusalem

WISDOM

GUESTS AND FRIENDS

IN ISRAEL AND ABROAD

A Happy New Year

A. Lishitz and Family



BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.
WISHING ALL CLIENTS AND FRIENDS A HAPPY NEW YEAR

75 NEW LAWS ENACTED IN 5714

By a Legal Correspondent

THE Knesset enacted 75 laws during the year 5714. This is more than the number enacted in each of the two previous years. One third of the laws (including those extending the validity of emergency regulations) dealt primarily with financial matters; ten extended the validity of emergency regulations relating to financial and other matters; four concerned legislation originally enacted during the British Mandatory regime; 41 amended existing legislation, including the Criminal Code, the Penal Code and the Law of Evidence which did not amend or replace existing legislation, seven dealt with financial matters.

Of the laws dealing with financial matters, four authorized the raising of loans under the Loan (Financial Institutions) Law, the Government was authorized to borrow up to £1,000,000 from financial institutions; under the State of Israel Bonds (Development Loans) Law, the Minister of Finance was authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding £500,000 in the name of the State; under the Popular Loan Law the Government was authorized to borrow up to £1,000,000; and under the Special Popular Loan Law, it was authorized to borrow up to £1,000,000 for development purposes.

The Banknotes Law extended until December 31, 1944, the period of the agreement between the Government and the Bank of Israel for the issue of banknotes, while the Law to amend the Small Coins Ordinance authorized the Government to continue to issue coins and notes of metal until January 31, 1945.

These two laws, together with all other legislation relating to banknotes and currency (with the exception of provisions laying down that the unit of currency in the Israel Pound divided into one thousand mils) were later repealed by the Bank of Israel Law, providing for the establishment of a Bank of Israel, the sole banker and fiscal agent of the Government in Israel. The Law also provides that Ottoman banknotes and coins shall not apply to banking institutions.

Another law dealing with banking, the Law to amend the Banking Ordinance, provides for an increase in the annual fee payable by a bank for services rendered by the Bank of Israel up to £1,500 depending upon paid-up capital and number of branches.

The International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Conventions Law confers upon the Minister of Finance the necessary powers to carry out the Convention. Other laws that have to do with finance and taxation provide for amendments to the law relating to income tax; for the imposition of increased fees for services rendered by the Registrar General; and in respect of certain matters under the Companies Ordinance; and for amendments to urban property tax, rural property tax, purchase tax (the new name for the tax previously known as luxury tax), war damage compensation levy, and stamp duties (which have been increased).

Priority to certain Jewish Municipal Corporations to collect taxes from the Government and the Jewish National Fund, the Law to amend the Rules and Regulations (Exemption) Ordinance, 1933, abolishes, during the year 5714, the exemption from taxes in Jerusalem and any other local authority area in which the Minister of the Interior has declared an exemption from the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the Keren Hayesod Ltd. and the Keren HaYisrael Ltd. are exempt from the property tax or the general rate unless the law expressly states otherwise.

The Invalids of the War against the Nazis Law provides for the payment of gratuities to persons rendered invalid while they are active service with the Forces of one of the Allied Powers or with one of the underground units during World War II. If they are not eligible for a gratuity under the Invalids (Gratuities and Rehabilitation) Law 5700-1940, while an amendment to the latter mentioned law extends the benefits of that Law to persons invalided while on active service prior to November 30, 1947, in a fighting unit of the Haganah proclaimed by the Minister of Defense to be a military service.

The Permanent Service in the Defence Army of Israel (Pensions) Law provides for the grant of pensions to persons in the permanent service of the Defence Army of Israel when they retire, and for the grant of pensions to their dependants in the event of their death while in the service.

In the field of criminal law, important changes were made during the year, particularly in relation to the determination of the manner of their determination: The Criminal Law Amendment (Abolition of Death Penalty for Murder) Law provides that where a person has been convicted of murder, the Court shall impose upon him the penalty of life imprisonment and that person, unless he has been convicted of murder under the Law for the Trial of Nazis and their Accessories,

5710-1939, in which case it may impose a death sentence.

The Criminal Law Amendment (Methods of Punishment) Law provides for many important changes in the law relating to punishment and increases considerably the fines which may be imposed — a change brought about by the increase in the value of money. It also provides for the imposition of suspended sentences and for the production in Court of a report by a Probation Officer. In addition, it provides for the establishment of a District Court Judge (who will preside), the Prison Commissioner or his representative and a medical practitioner or doctor appointed by the Minister of Justice, and prescribes their powers and functions.

The Criminal Code Amendment (Detention Prior to Verdict and Arrest) Law increases the penalty for setting fire to mechanically driven vehicles and aircraft, while the Prevention of Offenders Ordinance Amendment Law makes some minor amendments in the law relating to prevention of offenders.

The Prevention of Intimidation (Offences and Jurisdiction) Law prescribes heavy penalties for intimidators and persons harbouring them or trading with them, and provides for the establishment of special tribunals to try offenders. The members of the tribunals, both in first instance and on appeal, will be officers of the Defence Army of Israel appointed by the Minister of Defense upon the suggestion of the Chief of Staff.

The jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts in civil cases has been extended by the Magistrates' Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance Amendment Law (No. 2) which enables Magistrates to try such cases where the amount in dispute does not exceed £1,500. Previously the maximum amount was £1,250. It also makes a number of other changes in the law, and restricts the right of individuals to file private complaints, and prosecute alleged offenders.

The Sharia Courts (Confirmation of Appointments) Law amends the Muslim Religious Courts specified in it to have been lawfully set up, and confirms the appointments made by the Minister for Religious Affairs of certain persons to Qadis (Muslim Religious Judges) in the field of evidence, a useful innovation has been introduced by the Court instead of requiring the parties to submit written evidence, while the Court is empowered to require them to appear for cross-examination if it is requested by one of the parties.

Persons who have a criminal past and are likely to endanger the public peace may be refused entry into Israel under the Law of the Return, according to an amendment to that Law which was passed after considerable debate. The Minister of the Interior shall be charged with the administration of the Law, instead of the Minister of Immigration, for there is no longer any such minister.

Another amendment designed to safeguard public security is contained in the State Comptroller (Amendment) Law, which empowers the Finance Committee of the Knesset, in consultation with the State Comptroller, to prevent any part of the State Comptroller's report from being placed upon the table of the Knesset if security reasons make it inadvisable.

An important addition to land legislation in Israel has been made in 1933-3 by the Cooperative Houses Law. Since then experience has been gained from the practical application of that law, and this year a number of changes were made by an amending law.

The Minister of the Interior published a draft Town Planning Law, which has not yet been approved by the Government for information and comment. One of the changes in the existing law contemplated in that draft had to do with the composition of District Building and Town Planning Commissions. The Town Planning Ordinance Amendment Law provides for a change in the composition of such Commissions, enlarging their membership from five to six and providing for four members to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior from among persons who are subject to Government control and authority officials.

The Rent Restrictions (Dwelling Houses) Ordinance, 1940 and the Rent Restrictions (Business Premises) Ordinance, 1941, have remained in force with but slight alterations since they were originally enacted during the first half of World War II, despite the considerable changes in conditions which have taken place since then and the public agitation to make them more suitable to the changed conditions. By enacting two amendments to those Ordinances, namely, the Tenant Protection Law and the Rent Restrictions (Business Premises) Ordinance Amendment Law, the Knesset has remedied a number of defects and has paved the way for the repeal of those Ordinances and their replacement by a more comprehensive and satisfactory piece of legislation.

The first law provides for increases in rent for both dwelling houses and business premises according to the index laid down in it. It abolishes the unsatisfactory system whereunder disputes with regard to dwelling houses were dealt with in first instance by a Rent Commissioner and on appeal by a Rent Tribunal, while disputes with regard to business premises were dealt with in first instance by a Rent Commissioner and on appeal by a Rent Tribunal, and replaces it by a system whereunder disputes with regard to both dwelling houses and business premises will be dealt with by the same Rent Tribunal, composed of a Magistrate (presiding) and two members of the public.

Another important improvement effected by the Tenant Protection Law is the provision of a list of rules with regard to the obligations of landlords and tenants in connection with services and repairs.

The Rent Restrictions (Business Premises) Ordinance Amendment Law brings the law with regard to business premises closer to that in regard to dwelling houses. By providing that even after the landlord has declared the tenant's eviction on the grounds that he would be unable to continue to occupy the premises or would be unable to continue to occupy the premises, the tenant shall be entitled to a refund of the rent paid by him, the law is made more equitable.

The new law also goes further with regard to business premises, providing expressly that the tenant must not give alternative premises, or be compensated in money, or in some other way.

Of the remaining laws enacted during the year, by far the most important is the National Insurance Law, which came into force on April 1, and provides for old age insurance, survivorship insurance, injured workmen's insurance and maternity insurance, and for the setting up of the necessary organizations and tribunals for its implementation. The provisions with regard to injured workmen's insurance replace those of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1937, which has accordingly been repealed.

The Keren Kayemet LeYisrael Law provides for the replacement in Israel of the Keren Kayemet LeYisrael Ltd. which was incorporated abroad, by a company incorporated in Israel, and amends the two companies from compliance with the Insurance

Businesses Control Law 5711-1931, in respect of living agencies.

Another law dealing with public bodies is the Elections to Public Bodies Law which empowers the Government upon the application of any public body whose rules provide for elections on the basis of a register of voters to declare that the Law shall apply to elections to any institution of that body, and in such a case the elections will be carried out in accordance with the Law and persons may be prosecuted for committing election offences under the Law.

The Israel Film Encouragement Law requires the screening of a minimum number of Israeli films and newsreels as prescribed by a Competent Authority appointed by the Minister of the Interior, and for the setting up of an Advisory Council to advise the Minister on all matters connected with the implementation of the Law.

A further step in the provision of up-to-date labour legislation was taken with the enactment of the Work Inspection Organisation Law which provides for the establishment of a Work Inspection Service and defines its powers and functions, and also provides for the establishment of a Safety and Hygiene Institute, the object of which is to promote industrial hygiene and safety conditions at work.

In addition to the above mentioned laws, a Hebrew version of an Ordinance enacted during the British Mandatory regime — the Interpretation Ordinance, 1940 was published for the first time. The translation is now the leading version of that Ordinance. The publication of such Hebrew versions will be speeded up in the future, for under an amendment to the Interpretation Ordinance, 1908-1940, the Minister of Justice may set up an unlimited number of Advisory Committees, each composed of a judge and two other members, to examine the draft Hebrew versions prepared in the Ministry of Justice for approval by the Legal Committee of the Knesset. Previously — only one committee, composed of two judges and three other members, could do this work.

The amendment also confers a new power upon the Minister of Justice. He may publish in "Reshumot" (the Official Gazette) a consolidated version of any law enacted since the establishment of the State and subsequently amended. Such amendments of the law will help to speed up the work that will provide the public with up-to-date Hebrew versions of the law.

Such Hebrew versions can only be produced where the law is not to be modified. If changes are desired, the Knesset must enact a new law. Four such laws replaced Ordinances originally enacted during the British Mandatory regime. They are the Explosives Law, the Women's Work Law, the Extradition Law and the Electricity Law extending the control of the Government over the production, supply and distribution of power (it also forbids doing electrical work without a licence).

Happy New Year

to all my friends and relations from
Dr. Wm. F. LEE
Haifa

Leisenhewitz
Jura
38 Rehov Givonim, Tel Aviv
(Opp. "Opik" Cinema)

MODELS 1955

remodelling/renovations

wishes all his clients,

friends, acquaintances

A HAPPY

NEW YEAR

SCHNEIDER FRERES

Klipper Radio Works Ltd.

wish the Government, all institutions,
its clients and the whole Yishuv
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Face a New Year
with a New Face

with a radiant, rejuvenated
complexion framed by a new
and more becoming hairdo.



SALON ANNETTA

wishes all its clients and friends

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS

NEW YEAR

18 REH. MAPU, TEL AVIV TELEPHONE 12948.

(Corner Ben Yehuda Rd.)

Now also big selection of נשנוס sausages.

Daily fresh cold-cuts for parties.

Poultry: — CHICKEN, GOOSE, DUCK, TURKEY.

Only MILCHMANN

38 Rehov Herzl, HAIFA.

We wish all Clients, Friends and acquaintances

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

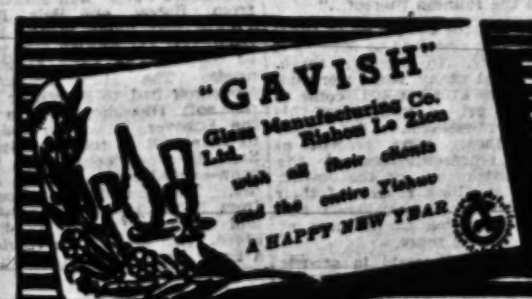
To all our Friends
A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR



TAMI ISRAEL METAL WORKS LTD.

44 Reh. Haemagim, HAIFA, Tel. 60000, 67000

P.O.B. 98, FACTORY: KURDANEN R.



REGULAR MAILBOX

to and from

ISRAEL, CYPRUS, TURKEY

AND GREEK PORTS

ISRAEL NEAR EAST COAST LINE LTD.

Ship Owners — Agents — Charterers

Haifa: 26 Ha'Atzmaut Rd., Tel. 2004

wishes their

BUSINESS ASSOCIATES, FRIENDS

AND CLIENTS

a very happy and prosperous

NEW YEAR

The Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.

WISH THEIR FRIENDS
AND CLIENTS AND
THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

to all our clients and friends in Israel and abroad

SANLAKOL LTD.

Exporters of canned Fruit and Vegetables.

P.O.B. 4051 Tel. 7114 HAIFA



'DIVA'

Manufacturers of fine

CORSETS, BRASSIERES

BATHING — SUITS

1 Rehov Dr. Glikson, Tel Aviv

wishes all customers and friends

אנו מאחלים לכולם

THE SHARON HOTEL

HERZLIA-ON-SEA

wishes its patrons and friends

A Happy and Prosperous
New Year

To every Israel housewife and her family

the most sincere wishes for a

Happy and Prosperous Year

from her true assistant



Israel Gas Distribution Co. Ltd.

Tel. 6215-6202, P.O.B. 1285,

3 Reh. Aharon Beit, Tel Aviv.

'ALCA' SHOE POLISH FACTORY

'PRIMALIN'

פרימאלין

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

מסחית

RADIO AND ELECTRICITY

HOUSE SERVICE

Tel. 5433

BARON "ORIENT-RADIO"

Haifa

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Mrs. Lili Mannheim

(Formerly Registrar, Antaria,

Haifa)

of Grafton, Coffee-House

in Grafton Street

London, W.1.

Sends her very

best New Year's

Wishes to all her

friends in Israel.

PNINA SCHMITZ

KNITTING SALON & SALE OF WOOL

80 Rehov Pincher, Tel Aviv (2nd floor)

wishes all her customers a hearty

NEW YEAR

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS

NEW YEAR

to all clients and friends

'SIRAN' Single-Room Apartment House Ltd.

(One & two room service flats)

11 Rehov Balfour, HAIFA, Tel. 3400 — 6001.

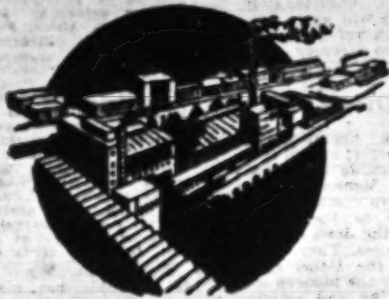
DI-EL

Mechanical Precision Ltd.

wish

שנה טובה ומבורכת

15 Rehov Ramei, Ramat Gan.



A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

PHOENICIA

THE PALESTINE GLASS WORKS LTD.

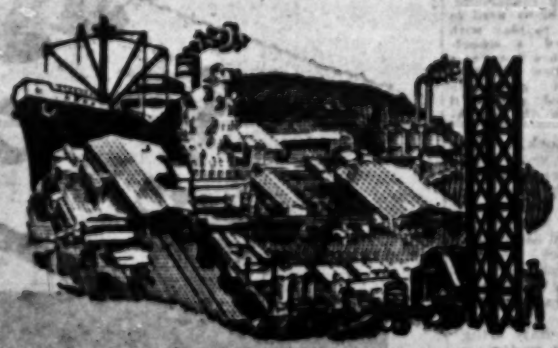


VAN LEER INDUSTRIAL LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF DRUMS AND KEGS
FOR ALL TRADES

With their business associates, clients and friends

A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

HAIFA
Factory: Industrial ZoneP.O.B. 118
Tel. 7346

PALESTINE PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS

NESHER LTD.

Acre's New Citizens

By HADASSAH BAT HAIM

THIRTY per cent of Acre's 14,000 Jews have come from 71 different countries since 1948, and they are making a new town of it.

No longer is Acre the picturesque dwelling place where the occupants of houses on opposite sides of the street could shake hands. The old quarters remain an attraction for tourists, the feet and lighthouse standing out against the skyline, but the bulk of the citizens now live in the new housing projects facing the hill from which Napoleon in 1799 surveyed the town which he was never able to storm. From the south, the silhouette of Acre, with its palm trees, mosque and minaret outlined against the incredibly blue sky and sea, must be one of the most romantic in the world. But Acre's citizens put themselves on their modernity. An ancient harbor is nice to have, but an up-to-date bathing beach, now being developed, is more practical. The town planning committee has great schemes for Acre; some have already been translated into action.

Prominent among the town's newcomers is Mr. Shimon Klien, the Deputy Mayor. Mr. Klien, who came from Hungary about four years ago, runs with his brother a clothing workshop which employs 20 people. This is only one of the light industries which the municipality, in its efforts to establish an industrial zone, have encouraged newcomers to set up in the area specially designed for this purpose, where factories make ice, plastics, canned goods, paints, corsets, soap and electrodes. There is also a bakery and a tobacco warehouse. Other industries are further away from the town but still in the Acre area. More than 1,000 people are employed here and another 1,000 citizens find work outside the zone.

The children are divided among five Jewish schools, two



An immigrant from Eastern Europe waters his garden under the shadow of the old Crusader walls at Acre.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Church schools and one Moslem school. 14 synagogues, of which five are Sephardic, take care of their spiritual needs and the 11,500 yearly spent on social welfare looks after the sick and unemployed, who number less than 500 at present.

Pull Together

The diverse nationalities pull well together in the factories. By bill, who came from Poland via Germany three years ago, established in the canteen of the plastics factory is well on the way to achieving her new "shikun" and slowly making a new life for herself. She is constantly urging the workers towards higher standards, feeling that in this small way she is doing her bit to build up the country.

One of the partners of this factory, Mr. Sagar, himself a new immigrant from England, is certain that when they have the industrial experience, Israel will be able to compete with the best. "Perhaps here are less mechanical," he said "they take more of an interest in the product as a whole."

In the canned food factory next door another newcomer is M. Barver from Belgium. Most of the machinery is what he brought with him. "It's not easy here" he said "but at least you know what you're working for."

Shikun, a factory worker from Poland, says "Sometimes it's good and sometimes it's bad like in other places. But the good is better because it's all ours, and the bad can't ever be as bad as it has been." His family is here, his daughter is married, he makes a living. He doesn't ask for more.

This former Arab village which was abandoned by its inhabitants was first used to house these residents of the Carmel Market who were attached from the direction of Jaffa. It later became a center for immigrants from Iraq, Turkey and other oriental countries. Some Ashkenazim, too, found shelter there, but today they have all left.

As in other places, the inhabitants have an inclination to sort themselves out according to countries of origin. This may slow down the working of the melting pot. On the other hand, it relieves some of the tension which is almost inevitable between peoples with different habits of living, eating and social intercourse.

The narrow streets of the village which climb up the small hill on which Sheikh Munis is perched near the Yarkon look as sleepy as they did

Alphonse is from Tunisia. He too has a flat, a wife and a child. Satisfied? Not really. It could be better, but it could be a lot worse. And Lea, from Rumania is very happy and completely integrated. Her Hebrew is perfect, she is just married and has a responsible job. Her cheerful smile and quiet efficiency have a good effect on her fellow workers. To her the future is bright.

From Turkey, Bulgaria, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Yemen, they work together and live side by side. Their children are already full blown Israelis. The "shikunim" nearby all have gardens, bright with flowers, redolent with vegetables and loud with poultry. Grumbling often, the residents never forget the times behind them, and know that their children will not experience them. The new immigrants of Acre are becoming citizens.

Sheikh Munis: Suburban Melting Pot

By GERDA LUFT

IF you board bus number 26 somewhere in the North of Tel Aviv, you are likely to be warned by the driver as well as by several passengers that it goes to Sheikh Munis. The implication is plain: although they are dressed no differently from the many passengers in the bus, you are instantly classified as not belonging to "Israel Number Two," which occupied Sheikh Munis.

This former Arab village which was abandoned by its inhabitants was first used to house these residents of the Carmel Market who were attached from the direction of Jaffa. It later became a center for immigrants from Iraq, Turkey and other oriental countries. Some Ashkenazim, too, found shelter there, but today they have all left.

As in other places, the inhabitants have an inclination to sort themselves out according to countries of origin. This may slow down the working of the melting pot. On the other hand, it relieves some of the tension which is almost inevitable between peoples with different habits of living, eating and social intercourse.

The narrow streets of the village which climb up the small hill on which Sheikh Munis is perched near the Yarkon look as sleepy as they did

when the Arabs were still there, and their inhabitants, who sit in the open on a summer evening, look as Oriental as did their predecessors — although they are all dressed in European fashion. In squares a handful of men are occupied in drinking tea and playing tri-trak at clumsily made cafe tables.

The place swarms with children. All of them speak Hebrew. All of them go to school if they are over six years old. Among them, the melting pot works at full speed, and compulsory education is bound to speed its dividends. Their parents, however, create problems familiar in very poor quarters. The inhabitants of Sheikh Munis are clever, hard working, but they would make life for the women more bearable, has not yet progressed among them.

14 Months

A man, descending from a truck with a swarm of children, is pointed out as one of the renegade who has 14 months to feed. But it would not be easy to find work for him. As long as people moved in and out of the house, the Customs broker made a living as a broker. The population has now settled down, however, and many of the earners have found work in Tel Aviv, but small hill on which Sheikh Munis is perched near the Yarkon look as sleepy as they did

themselves unable to make both ends meet have left for kibbutzim, but only after all other means to make a living had proved useless.

The owner of the cafe, who is also blessed with many children, complains bitterly about having to pay more to the Custodian, now that the new rent law has come into effect. When we try to explain to him that until now he has been living on the premises almost for nothing, he counters with the argument about feeding the children.

In Sheikh Munis, as everywhere else, there are two types of people: those who have learned a trade, know how to work, and can be fitted into a job, and those who must either be re-trained or be carried along by emergency projects and social welfare until their children are able to step into the breach.

These children crowd the square and the streets — what happens to them when they leave school at 14? The answer is not clear. Schooling in a village that has become a suburb of Tel Aviv does not suffice to equip young people for work and useful citizenship. There are two diversions for the people of Sheikh Munis. They go over to the cinema at the neighbouring suburb of Tel-Baruch, and they go down to the beach on Saturdays.

Youth Clubs Needed

A youth club on the spot would make all the difference for the suburb. It would give them an opportunity to play or to read, and provide some food for the imagination besides at movies.

The people of Sheikh Munis, many of whom have gone through the maelstrom of settlement for good. That all their children should go to school and learn to read and write is actually a big achievement. But it is only a quarter of an hour's drive from this small suburb on the hill to the North of Tel Aviv where the youngsters from high school gather in their clubs three times a week to sing and dance and hear lectures on politics.

It would be quite a revolution if these youngsters could find their way out to Sheikh Munis — either to Shikunat Al-Tira or to Jaffa — and find out how the young people there are living. They could gather together the youngsters of the suburb, they might help to make the streets of Sheikh Munis less dreary and the houses less bleak, entertaining and educating young and old alike.

It would not only be a blessing for the suburb in the north of the town, it would open new horizons for the children of the privileged, give them an immediate outlet for their energies and pay considerable spiritual and social dividends.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Photo by Ben-Zur.

Rabbit Two on the Run

By LESLIE COHEN

THE big seafish van with windows on both sides developed engine trouble a few kilometers out of Beer-sheva. We had to go back to the Post Office garage, wait an hour while men drove and covered themselves in grease. Annoying for the driver — but more so for all the Neger settlements, which rely on prompt mail delivery.

From Orulot to Metula, 218 villages set their clocks by the Post Office on wheels. We were an hour late beginning the day's round: the other two vans had started north promptly at nine, up the glossy trunk road from Beer-sheva.

"Ra," it Two calling Almond One, Rabbit Two calling Almond One, mattered the postman into a radio-telephone attached to the car control board. "Almond One, have you anything for me?" he asked the main office in Beer-sheva. "Hold on for a message, Rabbit Two," crackled the radio over the roaring engine. "Here's a message for you, Almond One. You hear or don't you?"

By the time our car had halted at stop number one, two cables had been received for villages along the route, and judging by the din, the other Neger vans were having a frantic job relaying messages.

Billowing white dust clouds hung over the parched land for minutes after we had chugged away. Dust filtered into the cash-box, alighted up the pigeon-holes where newspapers and letters awaited delivery. A drab spectacle in without camera, the sky Not a jump, not a truck, on the long unwinding highway. At the cross-roads, a crowd of



The mobile post office delivers the mail. Photo by Schlesinger.

hitch-hikers sat under tamarisks (thoughtfully planted by the Jewish National Fund). "It's absolutely against orders," remarked the driver as he halted. The soldiers on leave and their comrades from lonely kibbutzim were gleeful at the prospect of being delivered with the mail. By squinting on parcels, six trumpets managed to wedge in

Almond One

"Almond One calling Rabbit Two, Rabbit Two," shrieked the driver "your engine now!" The driver wiggled his gears, and the postman assured head-cargers that everything was going fine. Another stretch of eroded earth caved away into minor chasms. More dull yellow stubble, with a dot in the distance tracing a dark line. That's a tractor, a tractor from Kibbutz Be'er! a

hitch-hiker. Out of nowhere shot a bird.

It flew for the kibbutz orchards, green as a dream. Our green lawn, a sprinkler revolved lazily. The driver honked twice. Out rushed some youngsters, straw hats and no shirts, a letter for me? "Can you give a message to Tami?" "Sure, it'll be there in an hour's time," promised the postman.

At Kfarfira, a flock of three-year-olds scampered out to welcome us. The minute shorts half-mast, the first children born at Kfarfira clambered onto the bonnet and had to be dislodged. "We're behind schedule, otherwise I'd give them a ride." The post office van appeared to double its tracks, heading backward. "I can't go further west," explained the driver, "because then it becomes a road. Egyptian territory lies just beyond this field." The reason for equipping vans with radio telephone became evident.

On the down circuits of the mobile P.O., only Jerusalem Corridor and Neger vans have radio telephones. Settlements south of Beer-sheva (Sde Boker, Be'erit, Masbabin) contact Beer-sheva cable office at fixed hours daily, use radio telephones. They come to collect mail in Beer-sheva P.O. because there are not yet enough southern colonies to warrant organizing another mobile Post Office. Kfarfira sends its letters by plane, its parcels by bus, and its cables by radio.

Needing a vast sky, the aerial at Kfarfira gave a much-needed sense of security. Mivtahim is a cluster of white cottages, one small-holder's village, among many kibbutzim. Kfarfira families living there depend on relief works. They have not begun to plough the boundless plain, bristling from thin shingle all around. Half-empty, Mivtahim contrasted sadly with its neighbor, Kibbutz Magen, where hard work and water have triumphed. As lunch time had come, we exchanged a pack of letters with the secretary, and drove to the dairy. It looked like a poster for Drink more Milk. Amazing how different the milk tasted from that feeble liquid sold in town! We ate dessert a few kilometers later, in a copse laden with ripe figs.

Varied Greetings

The asphalt road had long since dwindled into a dust track. Despite the jolting, our postman unhooked the receiver and bawled out a cable from Shoshana in Magen to Henry in Haifa. "Serr, Rabbit Two," squeaked Almond One "I can't understand the last word — what is it?" "It for Hadasah, N for Norway, R for Rumania." A tremendous bump happened, no time to pause. He'd been doing for an hour on the mail-truck. It was duly handed in, in exchange for a roll of "Al Hamishmar" and a stack of letters.

Asphalt gave way to corrugated and blowing over the water tower of Urim. "See, you're late," sneered a Yankee voice, bump with a crew-cut pounced on the huge parcel from Brooklyn, while newspapers passed over the counter. "We mustn't rest. The Jewish people, as you know, Hebrew quicker," remarked an Urin patriot, grimacing horribly at the roll of solid Hebrew. The secretary made our postman swear to provide her with a sheet of festival stamps plus the little mottoes beloved of philatelists. "And 60 New Year cards to Am-ica, now must!" "Go, no time to pause," barked the driver, "tell you tomorrow." Rabbit Two fairly bolted over the plains, that last lap home to Beer-sheva.

ESSO
ESSO OIL CO. INC.
Wholesale clients and friends
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A Happy and Successful New Year
to all our clients, friends and acquaintances
LEO GESTRING
Factory for silverware, 11 Bch. Mikve Israel, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4061.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our clients and patrons
and all the Yishuv.
GALLON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALUMINUM
& METAL KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Tel. 5901. Tel Aviv.

Old Hands Guide Newcomers Through First Years on Land

A stylized illustration of a New Year's card. The card is tilted and features the text "To Everyone in Deal" in a cursive font, followed by "Best Wishes" in a similar font, and "for a HAPPY NEW YEAR" in a bold, sans-serif font. The year "1933" is written in a smaller font at the bottom right of the card. The card is tied with a ribbon and has a large, dark, stylized shadow or outline behind it. The entire illustration is enclosed in a rounded rectangular border.

חברת החשמל לארץ ישראל בע"מ

מברכת את תושבי ישראל בשנה טובה

B. LURIE LTD. HAIFA

35 Ha'Atzmaut Road, Tel. 300, Haifa.
CANVAS - PAINTS - CHEMICALS - TWINES - ROPES
extends best wishes for a
Prosperous & Happy New Year
TO ALL FRIENDS AND CLIENTS

"JUDITH" LAUNDRY

and all their branches in
Northern Israel



wish all their friends

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

SINCEREST BEST WISHES FOR A Happy New Year

to all our friends in ISRAEL and the U.S.A.

Mr. & Mrs. Jacob SNYDER
and Avi, Ron, Dana.

HAIFA.

BIZUR LTD.

WINNER THE HOUSE OF ISRAEL
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
A year of peace, ingathering of the exiles and
of the firm entrenchment of the State.

BARZEVERIN CORP. LTD.

HAIFA

STEEL FOR CONCRETE
Plant & Office: Haifa-Acre Rd.
(near Refinery), Tel. 94834, P.O.B. 304.

COMPLETE FABRICATION OF STEEL
FOR CONCRETE PRODUCTION

EXTENDS TO ALL CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS
BEST WISHES FOR
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

"ZIK"

ZIPPER FACTORY, TEL AVIV

wish all clients, friends
and workers, and the
whole people of Israel

**A Happy New Year, A Year of
Prosperity and Peace**

RADIO GALAI

(RADIO PALLAS)

RADIO CORPORATION OF ISRAEL LTD.

EXTENDS BEST WISHES TO ALL ESTEEMED CLIENTS
AGENTS and CO-WORKERS, GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
THE STATE OF ISRAEL and the WHOLE YISHUV

שנה טובה

MORITZ NEUMAN, 123 Reh. MODIIN, RAMAT GAN

extends his best wishes to all esteemed clients, all agents and co-workers,
all Government offices of the State of Israel and the whole Yishuv

שנה טובה

DELORO STELLITE

- REPAIRING CAR AND TRUCKS
- CUTTING UP TO 10 POUNDS
- MAKING "HOT" CUTTING TOOLS FOR HEAVY WORK
- CUTTING STEELWORK BY EXPERTS
- SPECIAL CUTTING, DRILLING, GRINDING
- NEW-AND-REPAIRING CUTTING IN BEST QUALITY

Outdoors: Road up to 15 tons

Sole Agents for Israel:

P. LIDOR & CO., Engineering Works & Hardfacing Experts
P.O.B. 4008 - HAIFA - Tel. 7161

WISH THEIR CLIENTS AND FRIENDS

A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year



The Norwegian Trade Company
Nortrac-Israel Limited
Jerusalem

wishes

שנה טובה ומבורכת

MALIK JEAN SUIDAN

EXTENDS BEST WISHES TO CLIENTS,
FRIENDS AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATES FOR

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

M. GRUNWALD CURTAINS & DECORATIONS

34 Rehov Pevsner, Haifa, Tel. 2433

Special service for removing,
laundering and hanging of curtains.

TO ALL CLIENTS AND FRIENDS שנה טובה

PROGRESS

FINEST LEATHER GOODS

L. B. ROSENSTEIN

345 Rehov Jaffa, Jerusalem

wishes all clients and friends
A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR

L. KALB

MASTER FURRIER
Tel. 3606, Jerusalem

21 Rehov Ben Yehuda

wishes all his customers and friends
A HAPPY & PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

WOLF-FURS

ISRAEL'S LEADING FUR SHOP

1 King George Ave., Jerusalem

wishes all customers and friends
A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

H. LANDAU

TEXTILES, MATERIALS

57 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

wishes all his clients, friends,
relatives and acquaintances

שנה טובה ומבורכת

IBM (ISRAEL) LTD.

EXTENDS ITS BEST WISHES

**for a happy and prosperous
NEW YEAR**

to all its customers and friends.

F. FRIEDLAENDER

RADIOS & ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

The Pillars, Rehov Jaffa, Jerusalem

wishes all his clients and friends

A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

B. & S. WOLFFENSTEIN - "CANFIT"

41 Reh. Jaffa, Haifa, Tel. 4808

Translations - Press Clipping Service

extend to all their customers and friends

sincere wishes for a PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR



שנה טובה
to all clients and friends

Fur Salon

Stefan Braun

Kissinger

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS

NEW YEAR

to all our clients and friends.

Jailors

20 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv.

Sumphonias

The Leading House for Records
Gramophone, Musical Instruments

20 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv

wishes all customers and friends

A Happy שנה טובה



Kamenitz

THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHING

STORE FOR MEN

LOW PRICES - GOOD SERVICE

20 Rehov Ben Yehuda

Tel Aviv

extends to all relatives,
clients and friends
best wishes for
A Happy New Year

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our friends and clients

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Co. of Israel Ltd.

Agripal Bldg. 41 Reh. Haanani, Haifa
P.O.B. 304, Tel. 4611, 4608

A Happy New Year

SWISS MACHINES

B. & L. TURNER, ENGINEERS

HAIFA

To

OUR WORKERS - OUR CLIENTS
and ALL OUR FRIENDS

כתיבה וחתימה טובה

ZEVAH

ORIENTAL PAINTS INDUSTRY LTD.

To our esteemed clients,

relatives, friends and acquaintances

A Healthy & Happy

New Year

M. LUSTIG & Family

Meat and Sausages

122 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv.

Supremacy

TAILORS

7 Allenby Road (Entrance

from Rehov Hayarkon)

Tel Aviv Tel. 3494

wish all clients, friends

and acquaintances

שנה טובה ומבורכת



To all our clients, friends,
staff and workers

A Happy New Year

The Electric Wire Co.
of Israel Ltd., Haifa.

MEKOROT WATER Co. Ltd.

wish all their workers and their families,
their consumers all over the country,

A Prosperous New Year, A Year of Upbuilding and Settlement

To our Clients and Friends

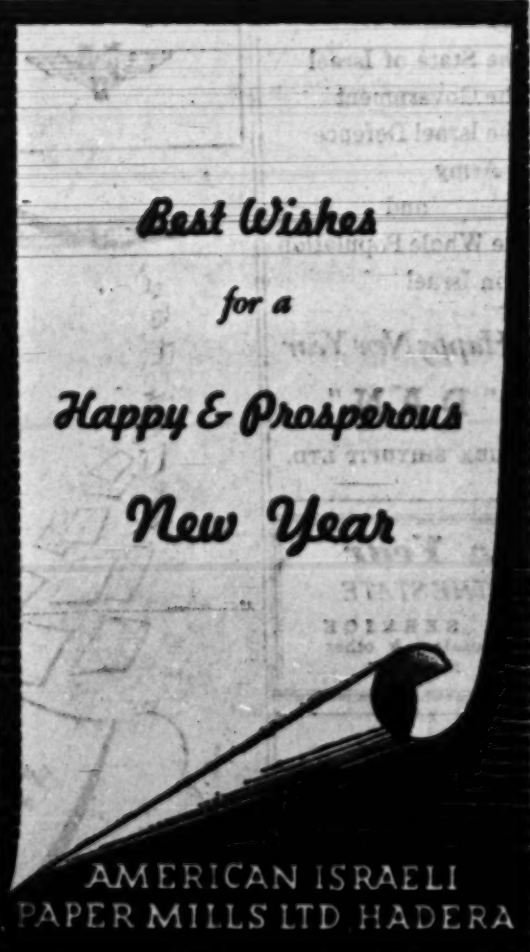
Our best wishes

for a most happy

and prosperous

New Year

AMISRAGAS



AMERICAN ISRAELI
PAPER MILLS LTD HADERA

NEGEV IS KEY TO DEVELOPMENT

Courage Needed for Long Term Investments

By Dr. DOV JOSEPH,
Minister for Development

THE recent Knesset debate on the Development Budget, which sets the order of priority of public expenditure in the country's developing economy and determines how investments are to be distributed, aroused considerable public interest and press comment.

It has been asked whether more could not have been done in the six years of the State's existence; whether the rapidity of development is not too tardy in view of the acute shortage and urgent need for foreign currency; and, in general, whether public funds are being utilized as effectively as possible. The advisability of spending large sums on mining projects and on natural resources has been questioned, in view of the long-term investment involved and because there can be no certainty as to when and to what extent such expenditure will yield dividends.

Many feel that we would do better to apply these funds to short-term investments which would earn more immediate profits.

Public awareness of this problem is understandable enough. It is a matter of vital importance to the State and its citizens. Development is the process of creating places from which the country's resources are being converted into active elements in the economic life of the country. It is the transformation of faith and vision into fact, with the aid of the country's greatest economy, and the financial means at its disposal, always in view.

Immediate and Future Needs

On the whole, there are two basic approaches to the problem.

The one envisages only the immediate needs of the State and seeks to bring about as favourable conditions as possible for the immediate present by the shortest route. It looks with disapproval upon far-reaching long-term investments, and deems them to be lacking in consideration for our pressing needs. To this school of thought, the vast promises held out by the Negev wasteland seem extremely problematic; an inadequate basis on which to build an economy that will bear fruit in the near future, it entails considerable investment before the promised goal is attained. Without regard to the ultimate contribution of the unknown to stabilize the State's economy, the holders of this view prefer tested fields, where prospects of profit are clearcut and can be speedily realized.

The other view maintains that, although we should not lose sight of our immediate financial needs, the main consideration must be the assurance of the State's ultimate economic stability, which cannot be achieved without full exploitation of all the country's natural resources. In this view, the assurance of a profitable export trade, both in such raw materials and in products made of them.

This is a course which does not promise immediate returns from investment, and is not likely to alleviate the burden of providing for our present day-to-day existence. It calls for that spirit of daring and self-confidence which prevailed when our pioneers turned to agriculture and the reclamation of swamps and salt flats, in the face of adversity, to achieve the harvest which we are reaping today.

This same spirit should urge us now to seek out the hidden



GOING DOWN IN THE NEGEV. Rigs drilling for oil and water, the lifeblood of development, are now pioneering symbols.

treasures of our soil, to exploit them, to augment our sources of power, to build roads across the open undeveloped spaces to lay water pipes through the desert, and to make of Eilat, on the distant shores of the Gulf of Aqaba, a port which will be the pride of the Negev.

However, though opinions vary as they may, it is obvious that many of the views expressed are based on scanty information often obtained from hearsay or, at best, on bare statistics which often serve only to confuse in the mind of the layman the very picture they are intended to portray.

The following facts and figures are intended to clarify and correct the picture of the potentialities from the development of the country's natural resources.

Mifalei Yam Hamelakh

THERE are no two opinions about the value of the treasures of the Dead Sea, and it is not surprising that potash and the activities of Mifalei Yam Hamelakh are receiving much public attention. It has been asked whether enough is being done to exploit the resources of the Dead Sea, and whether the output and dollar earnings of the Potash Works at Eilat do not fall below "mandatory" standards.

True — if measured by our desire and our needs — progress is slow indeed. But it must be remembered that the new Company set up by the Government took over the Dead Sea Works after they had been out of commission for a number of years, and its machinery and equipment which lay derelict had become weather-worn and rusty from lack of use. Moreover, the plant had previously functioned as a seasonal labour which was cheap in those days; the equipment in the plant had been procured haphazardly, due to restrictions upon imports during the difficult days of World War II, when it was set up, and comprised odd parts improvised and manufactured locally in work-

shops all over the country.

In rehabilitating the Potash Works it was necessary to replace defective equipment and to install new machinery to do the work previously done by hand (often at the cost of the worker's health), in order eventually to reduce the number of workers.



GOING OUT IN THE NEGEV. Phosphate workers arriving at their open mine in the Central Negev. Photos by Braun.

ing the issuance of unimpaired money, has been replaced by more conservative financing. Continuing its record from the beginning, Israel has never been in debt.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS DESPITE LONG ODDS

By LEON H. KEYSERLING
(Mr. Keyserling, now a consultant economist and attorney, and a leader in this year's Conference on Economic Progress, was for six years a member of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors and a Chairman from 1959 to 1963.)

AFTER winning the War of Independence in 1948, the new State of Israel, battered and exhausted, started immediately to run a long and hard race for economic survival. Many people of faint heart, looking at the tremendous obstacles that stood in the way, predicted that this race would not be run — much less won.

But in the four years after 1948, the first great lap in this race was successfully covered, in record time when a measured against the unequalled difficulties. A great flow of immigrants, who more than doubled the population of the country, was fed and clothed and housed, trained for industry and agriculture and taught a new language and how to live and function under free institutions; in short, made citizens of Israel.

Heavy Toll
This heroic effort, however, took a heavy toll. By 1952, while the first lap of the race had been effectively run, the second lap was waiting to be conquered without a moment of rest. And in place of some of the original burdens that had been lightened or removed, these new burdens had to be carried:
① Inflation had become widespread, and had to be halted; the valuation of the pound had become complicated and unrealistic, and had to be simplified; the public finance of the country had to be put on a sounder basis. These difficulties had arisen, not through anyone's fault, but because of the insuperable obstacles of the first four years.
② Production had to be further expanded, because it is the ultimate source of all wealth

been taken to extend the existing plant.

In two weeks' time work will start on the construction and the setting up of the equipment for the expanded plant. In accordance with the expansion plans, the potential output will be increased to 150,000 tons per annum by June 1965, or even more, according to some of the experts.

After the War of Liberation, large part of the Company's salt pans remained in Jordan territory. Continuous flooding had left the remaining pans, which had been unused for years, in very bad shape. However, Mifalei Yam Hamelakh have developed large new areas of salt and carnallite pans. The work of increasing the area, from six sq. kilometres to nine sq. kilometres, is nearing completion. Tenders have been awarded to two contracting firms for the construction of salt pans on a further nine sq. kilometres. This work will be completed by March 1965.

Our carnallite pans covered an area of 1.8 sq. kilometres, to which we have added 1.1 sq. kilometres. By next summer we shall complete the construction of new carnallite pans on an additional area of 6.8 sq. kilometres.

Early in March pumping of the sea water will be started for next year's requirements, so as to enable evaporation to begin by May. In June we shall have salt pans on an area of 18 sq. kilometres, and carnallite pans on an area of 13 sq. kilometres. These will provide enough carnallite for the potential production of 150,000 tons of potash per annum.

It is anticipated that actual production between June 1963 and June 1965 will be between 100,000 and 150,000 tons of potash, and will rise to the plant's full capacity.

"Flotation" Improvement

In the meantime, machinery has been installed and a new process has been put in operation, known as "flotation." In the view of our experts, this process will bring about an increase of 20 per cent or more in the potash extracted from the carnallite. The flotation plant has already proved, in practice, its ability to increase production.

While the task of increasing the production of potash is being stubbornly pursued, a plant and equipment have also been ordered for an enterprise to extract bromine from the Dead Sea. The possibilities of producing metallic magnesium from its waters and of setting up industries based on it are being investigated, and scientific research is going forward to find a practicable method for the extraction of rubidium, an extremely rare and valuable mineral. Rubidium is used, later also, in the manufacture of television tubes. Every effort is being made to expedite the maximum exploitation of the great wealth of the Dead Sea, so that the State may soon begin to receive the millions of dollars per year that will be



GOING UP IN THE NEGEV. "Good Morning Beersheba" on page nine of this Supplement describes a morning in Israel's chief "immigrant town." The building-worker above is helping put new houses in the new Beersheba, houses for the men and women who will go out to work in the development of new industries in the deserts of the South.

procured from the gale abroad of "cash, bromides, etc."

Phosphate Works

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in exploiting our deposits of phosphate of equal quality, at Eilat. This indicates a saving to the State of six dollars for every ton of phosphate used in Israel. A major problem which faces our phosphate industry is the comparatively low phosphorus content of our raw material. This situation can be remedied by the application of the process of calcination, by which the phosphorus content can be increased to 34 per cent, bringing our phosphates up to the international standard.

A second trial test of three weeks of uninterrupted operation of a calcination pilot plant in Haifa was recently successfully completed, and the Ministry of Development is now making plans to build two calcination units with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons each. It is estimated that the plants can be completed within two years. The ultimate aim is to bring production of calcinated phosphate in Israel up to 800,000 tons.

A new field of phosphate rock has recently been found to contain the comparatively high phosphorus content (for Israel) of 26 per cent, and the exact extent of this field is now being gauged by prospecting work. For the present all the phosphate mined is being utilized locally to manufacture superphosphate fertilizer to meet the country's need for 5,500 tons monthly. As soon as increased output and a minimum reserve supply permit, we shall begin to export our phosphate rock to Far Eastern and European countries.

Copper

DRELMINARY research at the copper deposits at Timna was completed early in 1963, when we proved the existence of enough ore to produce 100,000 tons of metallic copper, and of possible reserves to the extent of additional 800,000 tons. The ore of this deposit is siliceous and its average copper content is 1.4 per cent.

After considerable basic research to determine the most suitable method of extracting copper from the ore, the Ministry of Development has now decided upon the process of production. It has received the approval of the Dorr Engineering Company, one of the best-known metallurgical engineering firms in the U.S.A., which has been engaged to draw up and settle the plans for the machinery and plant.

It is expected that within four months these plans will be completed and orders for equipment will then be placed. At the beginning of next year we shall be able to start construction work at the mine, and at the end of 1965 we shall begin setting up the equipment. The plant should be operating by the end of 1966. In the first stage it is our intention to erect a plant that will process 1,000 tons of ore per day.

Although ours is not a rich ore, in other countries even poorer ores are being exploited. For example, in the U.S.A. ores of an average content of 0.9 per cent, and as little as 0.5 per cent, copper are being exploited. The chemical composition of our ore necessitates the addition of sulphuric acid in the

duced 4,000 tons of rock phosphate of an average content of 21-22 per cent phosphorus.

In 1962/63 we produced 15,500 tons of the same quality.

In 1963/64 we produced about 32,000 tons of an average content of 26.8 per cent, in April to 28.2 per cent in September.

Foreign currency used in production is estimated at about one dollar per ton, and in transport costs to Haifa at three dollars per ton, or a total of four dollars per ton of rock phosphate. The price per ton of imported phosphate of equal quality, at Haifa, is about \$10. This indicates a saving to the State of six dollars for every ton of phosphate used in Israel.

A major problem which faces our phosphate industry is the comparatively low phosphorus content of our raw material. This situation can be remedied by the application of the process of calcination, by which the phosphorus content can be increased to 34 per cent, bringing our phosphates up to the international standard.

A second trial test of three weeks of uninterrupted operation of a calcination pilot plant in Haifa was recently successfully completed, and the Ministry of Development is now making plans to build two calcination units with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons each. It is estimated that the plants can be completed within two years. The ultimate aim is to bring production of calcinated phosphate in Israel up to 800,000 tons.

A new field of phosphate rock has recently been found to contain the comparatively high phosphorus content (for Israel) of 26 per cent, and the exact extent of this field is now being gauged by prospecting work. For the present all the phosphate mined is being utilized locally to manufacture superphosphate fertilizer to meet the country's need for 5,500 tons monthly. As soon as increased output and a minimum reserve supply permit, we shall begin to export our phosphate rock to Far Eastern and European countries.

Copper

DRELMINARY research at the copper deposits at Timna was completed early in 1963, when we proved the existence of enough ore to produce 100,000 tons of metallic copper, and of possible reserves to the extent of additional 800,000 tons. The ore of this deposit is siliceous and its average copper content is 1.4 per cent.

After considerable basic research to determine the most suitable method of extracting copper from the ore, the Ministry of Development has now decided upon the process of production. It has received the approval of the Dorr Engineering Company, one of the best-known metallurgical engineering firms in the U.S.A., which has been engaged to draw up and settle the plans for the machinery and plant.

It is expected that within four months these plans will be completed and orders for equipment will then be placed. At the beginning of next year we shall be able to start construction work at the mine, and at the end of 1965 we shall begin setting up the equipment. The plant should be operating by the end of 1966. In the first stage it is our intention to erect a plant that will process 1,000 tons of ore per day.

Although ours is not a rich ore, in other countries even poorer ores are being exploited. For example, in the U.S.A. ores of an average content of 0.9 per cent, and as little as 0.5 per cent, copper are being exploited. The chemical composition of our ore necessitates the addition of sulphuric acid in the

(Continued on Page 8)



SOLEL BONEH LTD.

Central Contracting Organization of the General Federation of Labour in Israel

Contractors for:

ROAD LAYING

HOUSING

BUILDING

HARBOUR WORKS

AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Looking Towards The Year 2000

now before us

We have geared our skill and resources to the PROMOTION of the BASIC VALUES of LABOUR, to the INCREASE of NATIONAL PRODUCTION and the FURTHERANCE of

our ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

To the Government of Israel and to its Army
To the Histadrut Executive and to the Haifa
Labour Council; To all Institutions, Settlements,
Cooperatives and to all members of our Bank;

**A Happy New Year - A Year of Peace,
Immigration, Upbuilding And Production**

**The Workers Cooperative Loan
and Savings Soc. Ltd. Haifa**

Branches: Haifa, Beisan, Yokneam, Kiryat
Shmona, Nahariya, Akko, Safed, Kfar Saba,
Kiryat Shmona.

We extend our best wishes for a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

to our clients, friends and all

citizens of Israel

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

Polis Africa
BINYAN
Insurance Co. Ltd.

LA COMPANY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN
GROUP OF UNDERTAKINGS IN ISRAEL

Sincerest Greetings for

A Happy and Prosperous New Year



שנה טובה

To all our Clients
and to the
House of Israel

HASSNEH
THE LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANY IN ISRAEL



ZIM ISRAEL NAVIGATION COMPANY
General Agents:
SHOHAM MARITIME SERVICES

President's Open House

By MOLLY L. SHAR-DAVID

THE President of Israel and Mrs. Ben-Zvi have a name for it — one difficult to carry in a language other than Hebrew. They give their parties, they say — "Lehaviv lehaviv" — to bring hearts close. And it is this meaning and understanding of the people to them and to one another the first-ethnics of Israel are using prominently to celebrate the annual formal — and high-toned — Independence Day Garden Party has ceased to be a mere party and has become a social gathering and a new form of life in their holiday week, often short and open-neck shirts mingling with the top-hat diplomats of all lands enjoying the ultra-charming atmosphere and the same utterly simple refreshments served out on the happy day, "Tishah and Rachel" as the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi are still known to most Israelis — the "Tishah" — the people — with the kind of affection that shares not only struggles and rewards but every hour.

Almost every Saturday the President and his wife receive some group — very often youth, who all cross-legged on the rug and have an informal sit-together and sing-song with the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi. The President's home is not an ivory tower but the simple through which the lifeblood of Israel's people passes.

Holiday Greetings

Application of the new spirit of Israel to its ancient customs is evident in all functions held at Beit Hanassi. The pilgrimages to Jerusalem are typical. Twice a year — on Tu B'Shvat and Succot — the President and his wife have open house and thousands of men and women stream through the gates for a greeting and a toast. The President's tiny, three-roomed apartment, in order to cope with the many whom he wished to receive, had reluctantly to be given up for the President's House, a large prefabricated pine wood structure but with simple structural alterations.

For decades the home of the Ben-Zvi's had been a wooden tent, and their residence retains this same air of modesty so long as immigrants in Israel also suffer from inadequate housing. "But we like to live this way," says Mrs. Ben-Zvi. "I have seen the palaces of the world from these walls. A home need not be pretentious to be comfortable, adequate and beautiful in Israel."

Colourful Costumes

The Rosh Hodesh parties are dignified and warm, educational and heartening. Guests arrive punctually and are greeted individually by their distinguished hosts at the door of the pine-lined sitting room. Kibbutz members come without tickets and sans ties; clerics come in their clerical robes; and the President's guests, in their formal evening wear, are seated at the head of the table.

At the Yemenite Rosh Hodesh



A new settler presents a pair of doves to the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, at one of their "open house" afternoons.

party, one saw again the colorful, bordered hoodies and the tunics exquisitely embroidered in gold and silver and scarlet and green. When these people recounted the incidents of the Magik Carpet journey, history was relived and newly recorded. The near-past pain wiped out with the great news that the last 300 Jews in Yemen were now on route to Israel.

Tradition Recounted

There were turban and braids among the Persian women, and the beautiful hand-wrought, ear-rings and bracelets and flowing skirts that sparkled with sequins over big balloon trousers. There were no wooden shoes at the Dutch party, to be sure, but the faces looked as if they had come straight from the old world. The tradition they told of was laborious not from William of Orange, but from Spinoza.

Before taking his seat, the visitor usually reads around the reception table. It is a room rich in the past, a room made in Israel. The utility furniture is light-colored, green, orange, and yellow-mustard.

NATION'S TASK

... all the efforts of the young state and its government are bent to gather our exiles, to bring out tribes together, to have them strike root in this soil as one single united nation, to bring the Hebrew language home to every man and woman in Israel, to strengthen equality and brotherhood among all citizens, without prejudice or distinction of community or class.

May the love of Israel triumph in all our hearts over separation and differences of opinion.

From the President's New Year Message

The cylindrical lamp shades are of raffia, in keeping with the semi-rustic note of the room. Copper pots and ceramic bowls — all arts of Israel — hold partly, lends herself.

The bookshelves cover subjects from the Kabbala to Lincoln and authors from Plato to Moshé Shalev. The pictures are all Israeli scenes by local painters, many until now unknown.

One member scene done by an immigrant from Iraq could almost have been a Saurat. The rainbow made of the first come to rain over the mud-steeped tent. A large painted window throws soft light into the room: its composition depicts the seven Biblical harvests: wheat, barley, grapes, fig, pomegranate, olive and date.

Visitors' Memorabilia

On shelves along the walls are varied gifts for the President's House. From Youth Aliya is a hand-woven Sabbath Hala cloth made of the first come to be harvested in the Negev. There is a miniature cement mixer that works like the real thing, from Volcan Industries. There is a block of pure copper mined and smelted from Israel ore.

There are mementoes from friends the world over: from Ort, a finely fashioned tool. From the British Ambassador, the badge of the Royal Fusilier, the badge the President served in World War I. Pottery made by the youngsters of the Israel Goldstein Children's Village, and carved woodwork from other child groups throughout the country, dominate the art objects in the room. It is a refreshing decorative note, unapologetic.

Guests are seated theatrically, facing by their hosts and the organizing committee of the community of visitors. The protocol of seating is based on no privilege, and diplomats have no

MAMTAKIM

28 Reh. Hehalutz, Haifa.
Proprietor: M. WOHL
GIFT PACKAGES
• Sweets • Wines
• Cakes • Liqueurs
Distributor of chocolate for Diabetics.
wishes all Clients and Friends
שנה טובה

CITOR Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
6 Reh. Jabotinsky, P.O.B. 33, Tel. 9740, Holon
WISH THEIR WORKERS, EMPLOYEES, CLIENTS AND FRIENDS
A Successful and Happy New Year

KUPAT AM BANK LTD.

To all our Clients and Friends
A Happy New Year

JACOB JAPHET & Co. Ltd.

BANKERS
TEL AVIV
JERUSALEM
HAIFA
wishes their clients and friends
A Happy and Prosperous New Year

J. L. Feuchtwanger BANK

שנה טובה

Newcomers Stick Together, Run Societies, Newspapers

By HUGH ORGEL

IMMIGRANTS have always tended to seek the company of newcomers from their own country, until their final integration into their new homelands. The Jew in his 19th century and early 20th century wanderings from Eastern Europe to the West was no exception to this general rule, and the various "Landmannschaften" continued to exist in America — and still continue today — long after the process of integration was completed.

Israel is again no exception. While the early pioneers, mainly from Russia and Poland, did not form expatriate groups — they did not feel that they were exiles, and their desire to be absorbed into the new society was so strong that their former associations prevented such an approach — the waves of immigration which followed them in the inter-war years, and more especially since the establishment of the State of Israel, have witnessed a rapid growth of local "Landmannschaften." Today there is hardly a group of immigrants from one country which does not have its own "Association." Some of these represent a whole region, like the "Association of Central European Immigrants" or the "Balkan Settlement Association," but others have split into friendly towns and village societies meeting mainly for social functions.

To mourn the death of each particular community, as many of which were wiped out by the Nazis and live today only in the memory of these groups.

The reason given for the establishment of an "Association of Jews from..." is usually helping newer arrivals to find their feet in their new country; to speed their integration and to help find them jobs or housing. A number of the associations have founded their own housing quarters — notably those of South Africans and Rumanians.



Renasterea Noastra
LA VERDAD
Nowiny
IZRAELSKIE
אידן דער וואר

In North Tel Aviv, or "Shikun Bialystok" on the Lydda Airport road, constructed with the financial help of former inhabitants of Bialystok now resident in the U.S.

The Association, however, have their opponents as well as their protagonists. There are many critics who claim that they tend to become a focus of dissatisfaction for those who gather together and discuss the "good old days" — a form of communal yearning for the "Ashkenazi Egypt" (the Biblical quotation was probably reference to the first "Landmannschaft" in his time). The associations are further regarded as a potential rallying point for those who seek to preserve the use of the language of their country of origin, as most of the groups transact their business in Rumanian, Polish, English, German and the dialect of other languages. Their members tend to meet only fellow-countrymen (in the pre-emigration sense) and the very fact of the existence of an association therefore comes down the meeting-point process.

More serious obstacles to language integration are the many foreign language newspapers and journals published in Israel. Of the 230 regular publications now appearing, 22 are daily newspapers, 11 in Hebrew and 11 in other languages. Of 14 bi- and tri-weekly papers

and General Shalev, while the illustrated journal, there is also a fortnightly appearing in Hebrew. The presence of so many foreign language papers appearing in Israel has to be regarded as a "Kulturkampf" which raged in Zionism some 50 years ago, which won its resounding victory in the general acceptance of Hebrew today. While speakers from most parties in the Knesset are prepared to appear in Hebrew, the increase in the number of foreign language papers, those party officials who speak with propaganda, especially among the newcomers, stress the necessity of putting before the potential voter a political line in the language spoken by him — or more especially by his wife, as it is believed that most readers of the foreign language press are women, who do not have the same early occupational incentive to learn Hebrew as their husbands.

The Press Law which may come before the Knesset during the coming session will probably seek to deal with the problem of the non-Hebrew press, possibly by legally enforcing the publication of certain parts of the foreign language press in Hebrew. The Minister of the Interior will be permitted to use his discretion in exempting certain newspapers from this requirement.

Youth Aliya Goes To the Ma'bara

By YACOV MORRIS

THE transit camp a few miles from the road to Kfar Yona, as it forks away from the main Tel Aviv-Haifa highway, is like any other; the same scattered huts, improvised market, central buildings, and people wandering back and forth carrying water-buckets. Children playing about the roadway, women with shawl coverings and long earrings, men with baggy trousers or long robes. The camp, named after the numerous orange-groves in the Coastal Plain, is called Pardesiya. Work is plentiful at the height of the picking season; more difficult to find at other times of the year. Few industries have arisen in the vicinity and the nearest town of any standing is Natanya. Some employment is available in nearby cooperative and collective villages. Not far from the ma'bara is the cooperative village of Kadim where former members of the camp have begun to try their hand at farming.

Until Youth Aliya opened its new Centre in this ma'bara, there seemed little future for the scores of 14- and 15-year-olds there. Possibilities of apprenticeship were practically nil. Despite the compulsory Education Act, many were leaving elementary school before time. The idea of the most adjusted attending a secondary school was even more out of the question because of the cash.

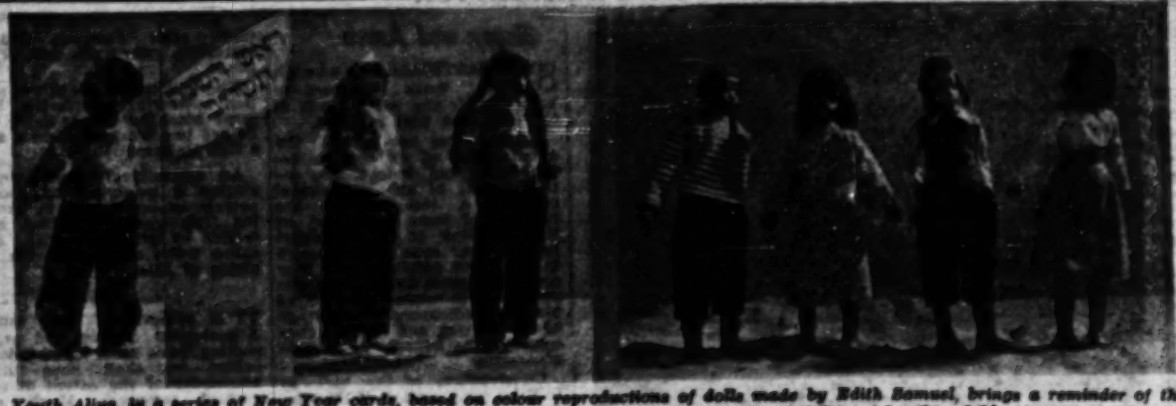
Training for Jobs
The Youth Centre does not set itself the goal of creating social groups which will leave for kibbutzim, or set up their own villages at some later date. The more modest target is to train the youngsters in jobs and in citizenship whereby they can help their parents out of the category of "social cases." The youngsters are to enter productive occupations.

This scheme is not a substitute for training youth in kibbutzim

and youth villages, but an additional type of activity developed to meet a particular problem. Many families object to their children leaving home for training in distant centres and collective villages, due to a variety of reasons: the attitude of the parents towards girls leaving home before marriage; their need of family income; their ignorance of the nature of kibbutz society; their overall negative attitude towards agriculture and manual work; their fear of the breakdown of their patriarchal family system which, in any case, is being challenged daily by the modern Israeli society around it.

These families where the father has been unemployed for some time, this last fear even more pronounced. The father no longer is in the position of provider, the parents speak no Hebrew and speak to be backward in the face of the country's average level of culture; the children no longer accept as gospel the ideas and discipline of the patriarchal home.

Eight-Hour Day
The Pardesiya Centre has so far attracted 50 youths who spend eight-hour days in its classrooms and workshops. Most of them are from Tripoli; nearly all from homes where unemployment is rife, and the sole means of support is about IL30 monthly from the Ministry of Social Welfare. The Centre's staff, composed of two group leaders, kitchen workers and an organizer, provides its school programme, a solid daily routine, and a variety of social activities. During the four hours set aside daily for study, the following subjects are taught in the Centre: Hebrew, Arithmetic, Geography, and History of Israel, Hygiene, and Citizenship. Social meetings include such activities as sports, discussions, rambles and trips, summer holidays, group visits, songs, dancing and mutual visits. There are additional activities in the evenings.



Youth Aliya, in a series of New Year cards, based on colour reproductions of dolls made by Edith Samuel, brings a reminder of the many different types of the 12,000 children from 72 lands, who have been rescued and rehabilitated by this children's movement.

A feature of the life and activity of the Centre is its close contact with the parents of the youngsters, who are invited to come and see for themselves the work it is doing. Periodic meetings are held with them on special occasions: concerts are held by the Centre's students during Festivals, and families and friends are invited. The instructors follow a consistent policy of getting acquainted with the youngsters' family in its home; this prevents misunderstanding developing, and breaks down any suspicious and reserve which may exist as to the Centre's purpose. It also aids the instructor in his effort to understand the youngsters' difficulties and, at times, the reasons for their absence—a rare occurrence so far.

Jewish Agency Company
The entire vocational training programme for the boys is carried out in partnership with a unique Jewish Agency enterprise—"Dinur LeOleh"—located in the same building as the Youth Centre. In fact it is because of the existence of this enterprise that this new type of Youth Aliya project arose in Pardesiya.

Vocational training for the boys, which consists of four hours daily beginning at seven

o'clock, is the responsibility of "Dinur LeOleh" (New Immigrant Housing Company). Run on a profit or loss basis, the Company was established to manufacture and repair prefabricated housing for the new settlements on its land. It also produces equipment for poultry farms, furniture, trailers, stands for water-sprinklers, garbage pails and other items. Since its establishment three years ago, it has supplied the initial housing for no less than 45 new settlements, a large percentage of which are today located in the Negev. Occupying a 50 dunam site, once a British Army Camp in Mandatory days, its machine shops include a large mechanical carpentry, a metal workshop and an experimental centre for new types of prefabricated housing units made from materials produced by Israeli industry.

Of the 50 teenagers in the Pardesiya Centre, 41 are being taught trades by the Company, turning out many of its products. Twenty-eight do carpentry, 13 metal work. The remaining nine, all girls, have their own sewing and dress-making class during the four hours of vocational training in the Youth Centre buildings. Other classes for girls are about to be opened in Home Economics and Cooking. A further 15 boys have now enrolled for the metal workshop

where they will soon begin their year of training. The boys earn IL3 per day wages as well as their food. The girls, who do not produce for the market, receive their food, education and other facilities and participate in all the Centre's activities, but are not paid. The reason for this division of occupational instruction between the sexes is due to the background of the youth themselves. The Centre's priorities are to provide boys with the means of earning a livelihood by preparing them as semi-skilled workers for industry; to train girls to run a home on modern lines when they marry, and to help raise the standard of cooking, housekeeping and hygiene in the ma'bara and new immigrant housing areas in the meantime. Boys and girls share the same schooling and social activities during the remainder of the day. Few had completed elementary school before enrolling in the Centre.

Perfect Partnership
The Centre and the "Dinur LeOleh" Company are perfect partners. The Company trains the boys, and its staff acts as instructors as well as skilled workers. The educators of the Youth Aliya project are responsible for the youngsters the entire day, and the Company staff works with them in complete harmony. As

of Sajer. There was a town by that name in the days of the Second Temple. Tradition places the grave of Rabbi Shimon the Shoretz near the new settlement.

YAD NATAN (Natan's Memorial)—a ma'barah near Negba, established by immigrants from Hungary. The name honours the memory of Nathan (Otto) Komol, President of the Zionist Organization in Hungary and leader of Hungarian Jewry, who lost his life in 1945 as a result of his endeavours to rescue Hungarian Jewry.

YATSEV (permanent)—a settlement formerly known as Mansurim, north of Tel Mond.

SEBROT (vine twigs)—an agricultural settlement west of Beer Tuvia. The South American Agricultural Company, which is promoting the settlement, is building the houses and planting vineyards. The settlers will earn their livelihood by the vine cultivation.

SEFAH—a ma'barah in the Northern Negev, formerly known as Shoval 11. The name, which means "sown land," is derived from Jeremiah 3:2, "when thou wast after me in the wilderness, a land that was not sown," and refers to what the settlers hope to accomplish here—and all over Israel.

In addition to the names listed above, during the course of the past year the Government's Name Committee also approved 300 names of rivers, springs, mountains, hills, valleys, creeks, wells, roads, and towns.

SHDENA (field)—a ma'barah south of Gadera. Named for the wide expanse of fields cultivated by the settlement.

SHILOH—a regional council in the Negev, between Shoval and Saad. The name means water channels referring to farming by irrigation, which is the economic base of the settlement here.

SHZOR—a settlement west of Acre, near the Arab village of Sajer.

SHDENA (field)—a ma'barah south of Gadera. Named for the wide expanse of fields cultivated by the settlement.

SHILOH—a regional council in the Negev, between Shoval and Saad. The name means water channels referring to farming by irrigation, which is the economic base of the settlement here.

SHZOR—a settlement west of Acre, near the Arab village of Sajer.

SHDENA (field)—a ma'barah south of Gadera. Named for the wide expanse of fields cultivated by the settlement.

SHILOH—a regional council in the Negev, between Shoval and Saad. The name means water channels referring to farming by irrigation, which is the economic base of the settlement here.

SHZOR—a settlement west of Acre, near the Arab village of Sajer.

SHDENA (field)—a ma'barah south of Gadera. Named for the wide expanse of fields cultivated by the settlement.

SHILOH—a regional council in the Negev, between Shoval and Saad. The name means water channels referring to farming by irrigation, which is the economic base of the settlement here.

SHZOR—a settlement west of Acre, near the Arab village of Sajer.

SHDENA (field)—a ma'barah south of Gadera. Named for the wide expanse of fields cultivated by the settlement.

SHILOH—a regional council in the Negev, between Shoval and Saad. The name means water channels referring to farming by irrigation, which is the economic base of the settlement here.

SHZOR—a settlement west of Acre, near the Arab village of Sajer.

SHDENA (field)—a ma'barah south of Gadera. Named for the wide expanse of fields cultivated by the settlement.

SHILOH—a regional council in the Negev, between Shoval and Saad. The name means water channels referring to farming by irrigation, which is the economic base of the settlement here.

SHZOR—a settlement west of Acre, near the Arab village of Sajer.

SHDENA (field)—a ma'barah south of Gadera. Named for the wide expanse of fields cultivated by the settlement.

SHILOH—a regional council in the Negev, between Shoval and Saad. The name means water channels referring to farming by irrigation, which is the economic base of the settlement here.

SHZOR—a settlement west of Acre, near the Arab village of Sajer.

KING DAVID HOTEL

Jerusalem
wishes all its patrons and friends

A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

★

PARK HOTEL NATANYA

WISHES ALL ITS GUESTS AND FRIENDS A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

MEGIDDO HOTEL MANAGEMENT

WISHES GUESTS AND FRIENDS A HAPPY NEW YEAR

"Nada"

PAstry SHOP
German Colony, Jerusalem, Tel. 3397
(and Retail Shop, 27 King George Ave.)

SALON STEINER

featuring the ladies hairdressers BORIS—MICHEL
Zion Cinema Building Jerusalem—Telephone 4705
wishes all clients and friends

SALON MIRA

Ladies' Hairdressing
9 Ben Yehuda St. Tel. 3305, Jerusalem
A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all our clients and friends

GISEL

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALON
1 Rehov Gilead, Haifa.
WISHES ALL HER CLIENTS AND FRIENDS

Happy New Year TO ALL OUR CUSTOMERS and to THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Revlon

Creators of the world's most famous cosmetics

Mary Siegmund's

52 Ben Yehuda Road
TEL AVIV
wishes all her customers and friends

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

A Happy New Year TO ALL OUR FRIENDS

INSAL Dance Company

To Mr. EZRA MIZRACHI and Family

Best wishes for
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
Employees of the Orion Cinema, Haifa.

M. MILLER ENTERPRISES

BETH MONDECHAI LTD. JERUSALEM
WISH THEIR PATRONS, FRIENDS AND GUESTS
A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

CINEMA ORGIL HOTEL

WISH THEIR PATRONS, FRIENDS AND GUESTS
A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

DUBOK

BEST WISHES TO ALL OUR FRIENDS AND TO THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL

Settlements Keep Names Committee Busy

NOW there are the names of the settlements in Israel which have been approved by the Government's Name Committee. During the past year, 300 names in all, six of which were approved a week ago at the last committee meeting of the year.

ASHLAMA—a ma'barah of stone quarries near Beit Arif, east of Ben Shimon. The name is taken from the list of 13 stones which adorned the breast plate worn by Moses for Aaron, the High Priest. The word ashlama is translated by the Authorized Version as "sapphire."

ALONA—a regional council in the eastern part of the Hadera area, so named on account of the numerous oaks, alonim, which grow in the area.

ASHBET (the ash)—the administrative and economic centre of the Gederot Regional Local Council south of Gederot. Ten members of the fifth movement founded Gederot.

AVIEL—a ma'barah in the Hadera district, formerly called Alona or Yeha'arba'a. The name means, "God is my Father," comes from I Samuel 9:1. It is symbolic, for Aviel's father was a "mighty man of power."

AVITAL—a ma'barah in the Valley of Jezreel near the Gilead mountains, named by David after the death of Saul and Jonathan. "Ye mountains of Gilead, let there be no dew." The new settlers aim to cultivate the mountain slopes and thus do away with the curse meaning the name, which means Father of dew. Avital was also one of the wives of David.

BEER TSOFAR ("well of Tsafar")—an agricultural outpost in the Arava, some 100 km. north of Eilat. Tsafar was one of Job's friends, who supposedly came from the southern part of the country.

BRUSHIN—a farm of the Hadera Company, situated close to Beer Tuvia, on the road to Ashkelon. The name, which means selection, purification, was chosen because that is the farm's function.

BUVAT—a kibbutz south of Rosh Ha'ayin (Ras El Ein) so named because of the water springs of the Yarkon River in the vicinity. The word Buvat is derived from the Hebrew meaning spring. The settlement is one of the two that resulted from the division of kibbutz Givat Hashlosha near Petah Tikva.

GANNI TIKA—a local council in the southern part of the Petah Tikva area. The name, "gardens of hope," was chosen because it symbolized the amalgamation of the new arrivals in the settlement, who come from practically the four corners of the world—Yemen and Morocco, Hungary and Rumania.

GANOT—a ma'barah of veterans of the War of Liberation, near Beit Dagan, on the Tel Aviv-Ramla highway. The settlers derive their livelihood from truck farming, hence the name, which means "gardens." The Hebrew word for garden is Ganot.

GIVAT NILI—a ma'barah in the Hadera area north of Givat Ada. The name means Hill of Nili and commemorates the organization of men and women who helped the World War I Allies to invade Palestine. The name Nili is made up of the first letters of the Hebrew words "Yehudi" (Jew) and "Nahla" (inheritance), meaning "the eternity of Israel will not deceive."

GIZO—a regional council half-way between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. The name is derived from the name of David's warriors, one of whom was Hashem the Gizeite. Hashem's Gize is often identified with the Ark place name Beit El.

HABLAN—a regional local council south of Hattar and west of Bethlehem, formerly known as Harel Neveon. In its central valley David, the Colossus, "saw" and the men of Israel were gathered together, and set the battle in

array against the Philistines" (I Samuel 17:3). There are still a number of oaks, terebinth trees, in the valley.

HABOHER (the sowers)—name of a ma'barah in the Yavneel plain, formerly called "Sirgonah." The main crop is wheat.

BOYER—name of a local council, founded by the members of Beer Yacov in the Ramle area. "And there shall come forth a rod (bo'er) out of the stem of Jesse" (Isaiah 11:1).

EBEN (young shoots)—an agricultural farm, formerly called Beit Farm, in the Be'er Sheva District. It is run by "Yitzur Vepitua" of Ihud Hakvutza Vekibbutzim, which aims to prepare its land for three new settlements.

KARKOM—name given to the former ma'barah of Kiryat Ono, near Lod. Karkom is the Hebrew name for the common salt marshes, common in the area.

KPAR GALIN (village of waves)—a youth village and agricultural institute founded on the seashore south of Haifa by the Municipality.

KISHON—a regional council in the Western Galilee, resulting from the fusion of two councils, Nahalal and Kishon. The river Kishon flows through it.

KTSOT (Cassia)—a kibbutz close to historical Nitzana (Afula el Hafr) in the demilitarized zone of the south-western Negev. Formerly known as Givat Rahel. The peninsula says: "all thy garments smell of myrror, and aloes and cassia."

MAGAL (creek)—a border kibbutz not far from Telkarem. Established by youth of the Tzahal Movement—who had gone through Nahal—one of whose symbols is the sickle.

MAHANE RAMON—a camp for gypsum quarry in the Mahane Ramon (Negev Plateau).

METAV (metaphor)—a ma'barah south-east of Afula, so named because its soil is rich and productive. Water from the reservoir of Tzahal is used to irrigate the fields of the ma'barah.

MUSHER (boundary)—a kibbutz north of Baka of Gharbiya, established by youth from South America.

NETA (plant or sapling)—a settlement established near Beer Tuvia by veteran instructors working in the Jewish Agency, Keren Kayemet and other institutions. The instructors aim to practice the methods they teach others.

NIR BANIN—a ma'barah east of Negba. It is the first to have been established by children of ma'barah settlers. Hence the name, "Furrow of the Sons."

NIR MOSHE—a ma'barah in the Negev, formerly known as Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it as "emerald."

ORON—phonetic words and workers' camp in the heart of the Negev. The committee coined the name from the Hebrew word meaning "light." The word phonetic is derived from the Greek word, and is pronounced "Oron."

PANET PANA—a ma'barah

in the Negev, formerly called Shoval 1, honouring the memory of Moses Seminsky, one of our earliest early farmers and an initiator of agricultural settlement in the Negev. The settlers came from various cities through the "New to Country" movement.

NOFKEH—a village of stone-cutters not far from Lod. The name is taken from Exodus 28:16 which lists the precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest. The Authorized Version translates it

Negev Development

(Continued from Page 5)

process of production which will, of course, somewhat increase the expense. But we shall produce the sulphuric acid on the spot.

From the 200,000 tons of copper ore which will be processed during the year it will be possible to extract between 4,000 and 6,000 tons of metallic copper. The country's present needs are approximately 1,000 to 1,500 tons of copper, in terms of finished products.

Iron

SURVEYS of iron deposits have been and are now being carried out in Galilee and in the Negev, and as far as can be estimated at this stage, the northern fields seem to show more promise.

The exploration of the iron deposit in Galilee is for the present being carried out in an Oculite iron layer, by digging about 30 pits and making three borings. We have been successful in proving that the length of this layer runs to four kilometres and its general thickness is about five metres. It is estimated that the production of this layer for exploitation is of an average thickness of two to two-and-a-half metres. The metallic iron content in this part of the layer is between 25 and 28 per cent. At present, in order to determine the estimated content of the deposit, we are boring a tunnel into the mountain. It has already reached a depth of some 35 metres, and it is our intention to penetrate to 200, or even as far as 300, metres, so long as the iron will continue to be found in the tunnel.

The processing of the kind of iron ore which is found in Galilee requires preliminary beneficiation before it is put into the furnace. Ores of a similar kind are being successfully exploited in Switzerland and France.

Apart from the iron fields, we have, at our disposal another source of raw material for the production of pig iron. This is the iron ash remaining after the manufacture of sulphuric acid from pyrites imported for the purpose by "Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd." of Haifa. These ashes contain 80 per cent iron, and are adequate to produce some 30,000 tons of pig iron annually.

Tests recently carried out in Denmark under the supervision of Prof. Durrer of Switzerland, Chief Iron Consultant to the Ministry of Development, have proved that the Danish furnaces are suitable for production of pig iron from the pyrites ash which we have at our disposal. It is our intention to use a mixture of these pyrites ashes and our beneficiated iron ore to produce in the first stage from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of pig iron per annum.

In due course from this pig iron and scrap iron available in the country, it will be possible to produce steel in the Siemens-Martin type furnace which will be set up at Haifa.

At the request of our Ministry, the United States Foreign Aid Administration has engaged the services of Messrs. Longyear, an outstanding American firm of consulting mining engineers, to send a team of experts to assist us in determining the manganese deposits in the Negev and other mineral resources.

Oil

THE very mention of the magic word "oil" raises hopes that the preliminary geological findings which led to the present drilling operations will yield positive results. The fact is that we cannot be sure of success before oil or natural gas is actually struck, and its commercial value proven.

The search for oil is meanwhile going steadily forward. To investigate the possibilities of finding oil in Israel, in 1952 the Government set up a Geological Research Institute, attached to the Weizmann Institute, whose function it is to carry out seismic and gravimetric surveys on behalf of the Ministry and the oil companies which have been granted exploration concessions.

Since 1950, an area of 4,500 dunams (30 in the past year) has been covered by the Gravimetric Section of the Geological Unit. During the same period, a seismic survey of an area of 130,000 dunams (100,000 during the past year) was completed.

For the purpose of oil prospecting, the country was divided into four areas: The Negev, the Coastal Plain, the Carmel and Northern Area, and the Dead Sea Area. In all of which drilling operations will be under way by the end of the year.

The hope expressed by us some time ago that six drilling

rigs would be in operation within a year will be realized. In fact, by the end of this year seven oil drillings will be in operation in addition to the four core drilling already in progress for the purpose of obtaining additional geological data. The following are the particulars concerning these drilling operations:

Western Negev: A heavy drilling rig is in operation, which has reached interesting layers at a considerable depth.

Eastern Negev: The Israel Continental Company started drilling last Tuesday.

Elber-Moshav: Pan Israel Company will commence drilling within the next two or three weeks near the Arab village of Tel Elad. The Company is engaged at present in transporting its rig to the site.

Kfar Yehoshua-Side Boker: The Husky Company will commence transporting equipment to the drilling site within the next six weeks. The commencement of drilling operations has been delayed since the Company must first arrange a water supply for the site (a water pipe of 11 km. length has to be laid) and construction of a road to the site. Drilling is continuing.

Maharash (Dead Sea): Drilling will commence in about two weeks' time.

Masada: Drilling operations are in progress.

Fertilizers and Chemicals

THE undertaking of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Company, which is a subsidiary of the Ministry of Development, is an example of industrial planning of basic industries, utilizing mainly the country's natural resources.

In 1948, when the Company was established, its scheme of operations was modest: a small plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, a plant for di-calcium phosphate, and a plant for potassium sulphate.

In 1950, the Company's administration decided that it would be advisable to erect a plant that could supply all the country's requirements in fertilizers.

THE IMMIGRANTS

By RAYMOND PIZANTE

THERE was hardly an empty chair in the small coffee house of the warblers. Some people were playing cards; others were listening attentively to the monotonous voice of an old man reading the newspaper with commendable facility; others yet were waiting idly for the sun to set and then recite their evening prayers. In the dim light of the paraffin lamp, they all looked skinny and ugly with their hollow eyes and expressionless faces.

Shemtov Ya'acov, the one who was playing cards with his new countrymen, was perhaps the thinnest of all. A man of 40, he always wore his blue suit and dark necktie, introduced in Persia as a symbol of civilization by the late Shah Pahlavi. On coming to this country, he quickly realized that he had to do more than wear a blue suit to be called civilized. Well, he remembered his first days in the country. With a note in his hand, he had roamed the streets asking here and there for the labour exchange, not neglecting occasional glances at the shop windows, while his bewildered wife with another note in her hand, wandering all over town in search of the health centre. Since then Shemtov had kept all the notes at home and when he had to go somewhere, he would ask a neighbour to pick out the required one before setting out.

Happy Beginning

At the very beginning, Shemtov and his wife had been really happy. Then a time came when he could only find temporary work. On top of it all, for some obscure reason his wife suddenly became too fertile, with the result that in no time the tiny hut was turned into a nursery home. Once Shemtov tried to leave one of his children in the street, but he was afraid of God's punishment that he took him back.

Yet, amid disappointment and failure, Shemtov acquired a self-respect that he had never known in Teheran. His wife had learned in time to feed her children properly and hate the sight of the midwife, pre-



Working at fantastic temperatures in fantastic surroundings, miners of the mountains of the moon, Israeli miners explore newly discovered lodes of copper and manganese.

Photo by Myer

fers. The Company, therefore, elaborated a plan for a series of plants for the production of basic chemical products: ammonia, sulphuric acid, (based on the burning of pyrites) and nitric.

These plants were also to serve as a source of raw materials for a second series of plants for the production of ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, di-calcium phosphate, single superphosphate, triple superphosphate and phosphoric acid.

All the raw materials required for production are to be found in the country, with the exception of pyrites and fuel, and that these raw materials would serve as a basis for a primary chemical industry.

The Government, from the outset, considered this undertaking to be of great importance to the development of the national economy, believed in its possibilities, and extended to it all possible encouragement and assistance. Some 11.5 km. have been invested in the Company, and the completion of the plants by September 1955 will require about 11.5 km. more.

The estimated savings and profits in foreign currency that will result from the Company's operations are: savings in foreign currency on imports — \$5m.—profits currency from exports — \$2m.

The following are particulars of the potential annual capacity of the Company's plants (in tons):

1. Ammonia	35,000
2. Sulphuric acid	100,000
3. Nitric acid	12,500
4. Ammonium sulphate	50,000
5. Ammonium nitrate	15,000
6. Di-calcium phosphate	11,250
7. Superphosphate	100,000
8. Potassium sulphate	25,000
9. Pottery feed	1,500
10. Phosphate acid	10,000
11. Nitric salts, Noto yet begun.	

er and father out of the crowd-

ed but, saying that one could

very well do without a mother

and father-in-law in Israel.

As though this was not

enough, Yosef's pretty daughter

— she dressed like an actress

— was flirting with a

young driver. "After all that

we are suffering at the hands

of the drivers," he explained,

"I refuse to let my daughter

marry one of them."

Yosef felt that he was

losing his influence over his

family from day to day. The

more he realized it, the more

he fought with his neighbour,

a pedlar from Iraq. It was

always about the chickens

spilling the garden. Leon would

always try to pacify them by

saying "Maybe what you

need is a U.N. Observer. Or

why don't you have a

man's-land between your

garden?" And Languiel would

consider.

"All the time we are being

accused of being responsible

for all the evils in the coun-

try. But would it be so difficult

for the Government to help

us? Look at me, my friend. My

two young sons run away

to the kibbutz because they

want to get away from this

miserable life. My other boys are

er and father out of the crowd-

ed but, saying that one could

very well do without a mother

and father-in-law in Israel.

As though this was not

enough, Yosef's pretty daughter

— she dressed like an actress

— was flirting with a

young driver. "After all that

we are suffering at the hands

of the drivers," he explained,

"I refuse to let my daughter

marry one of them."

Yosef felt that he was

losing his influence over his

family from day to day. The

more he realized it, the more

he fought with his neighbour,

a pedlar from Iraq. It was

always about the chickens

spilling the garden. Leon would

always try to pacify them by

saying "Maybe what you

need is a U.N. Observer. Or

why don't you have a

man's-land between your

garden?" And Languiel would

consider.

"All the time we are being

accused of being responsible

for all the evils in the coun-

try. But would it be so difficult

for the Government to help

us? Look at me, my friend. My

two young sons run away

to the kibbutz because they

want to get away from this

miserable life. My other boys are

Negev and Arova

SYSTEMATICALLY though slowly, work continues to bring to life the waste lands of the Red Sea port of Eilat.

Space does not permit the enumeration of all that is being done, and indeed, the establishment of an agricultural outpost, a test drilling, the planting of some date trees, or the building of 20 additional houses, may seem little enough in print, but carried out as they are under most difficult climatic conditions in remote uninhabited places, handicapped by shortage of manpower and water, they take on the aspect of heroic pioneering.

Construction of the highway to Eilat for a stretch of 138 kilometres from Beer-Sheva to Beer Menucha has been completed. This road is already in service, doing much to make prospecting and surveying in that part of the Negev easier, and saving both foreign and local currency by reducing transport costs between Eilat and the rest of the country.

In the search for water eight new drillings were carried out during the last year.

In the vicinity of Side Boker 200 dunams of terraces have been laid out, and the visitor to those parts may already see tens of dunams of vegetables and green fodder. The foundation for transition from the experimental to the practical stage of agriculture has been laid.

Strenuous efforts are being made to prepare a number of areas where water can be made available for permanent settlement by new groups of farmers who wish to take their place among the builders of the Negev.

The expansion of Eilat continues. Several new workshops have been built and equipped and are in operation. Additional houses are being constructed.

Soundings and measurements have been completed to serve as the basis for preparation of a plan for a proper harbour. It is hoped that this plan will be ready within four months' time, better at the port is being enlarged to enable direct loading and unloading facilities for

small ships carrying building materials, foodstuffs and other goods.

The building of the power station is nearing completion. The large hotel building is going up. So are two Workers' Homes and a Beit Halmutot.

An agricultural experimental station is being set up, particularly to experiment in growing fruit trees, vegetables, and fodder by irrigation with the saline water available in the vicinity of Eilat.

It is self-evident that much geological survey and prospecting work must still be done before we shall have fuller knowledge of the extent of our natural resources. Much research must be carried out to ascertain the possibilities of exploiting these resources on an economic basis. We still stand on the threshold of our task of developing Israel's mineral wealth, but the preliminary results already achieved hold out promise of success in easing the country's economic position by providing considerable new sources of foreign currency and large-scale employment in productive work.

Erica Landau (Blouses)

Wishes all her customers and friends a HAPPY NEW YEAR

Best wishes to all clients and friends for

A Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR

"TEKEP" Modern Shoe Repair Shop

35 -Shoh Haiman, HAIFA Tel. 6972.

Workshop for down quilts

JACOB WEISS

34 Rehov Shivat Zion (Sukkot), HAIFA

BEST WISHES FOR A Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR.

PURCHASE • SALE

REPAIRS • SERVICE

Typewriters

Calculating Machines

H. HERSCHKOWITZ

Rehov Loma, Samsur Bldg., Jerusalem, Tel. 3728.

499, Kikar Tzahal, Tel. 3728.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

to all our friends and customers

Busch

LADIES' FASHIONS

28 Alimay Rd., Tel Aviv.

Nahum Kompaniez

Cafe-Restaurant, BAT GALIM Tel. 4894

wishes all his friends and patrons

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

NT

Baida

WATCHMAKER

SPECIALTY SHOP FOR WATCHES

16 King George Avenue, JERUSALEM.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

to all clients and friends.

TASSAS LTD.

(TASSAS and MITZ-PRI)

Nahlat Ishak

extends best wishes to all clients and friends for a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

A Happy New Year

PHARMACEUTICAL
"TARO" INDUSTRIES LTD.
HAIFA BAY.

Photo "LAOR"

4 Rehov Harel, HAIFA

extend best wishes for

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

BIER

8 K.K.L. Blvd., Rehavia, Jerusalem.
Flats, Houses, Plots, Management of Property

WISHES

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

"RICE MILL"

THE PALESTINE MILLING & TRADING CO. LTD.

General Agents of:

The Warden Insurance Company Ltd.
Tel Aviv Haifa Jerusalem

WISH TO EXTEND TO ALL FRIENDS AND CLIENTS THEIR BEST WISHES FOR

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

To all our friends and acquaintances

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC INSTITUTE

JERUSALEM

Founded by the late

ZALMAN LEEF

A Happy New Year

To All Our

Friends & Customers

PRIMAN LTD.

RAMAT GAN.

Bankers & Traders Insurance Company

Limited

Chief representatives in Israel

INTERNATIONAL CO. (INSURANCE) 1950 Ltd.

Wish all their clients, friends and acquaintances

A Happy New Year



SOCONY-VACUUM

an outgrowth of israeli ingenuity

Wish

ALL THEIR FRIENDS

A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS

NEW YEAR

שנה טובה

אכסול



Export CIGARETTES

20 סיגרים, 350 סנטים

S. Osborn & Co. Ltd.

SHEFFIELD

Th. W. W

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded by The Palestine Post in 1925. Published daily, except on Sundays, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited, Registered in the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor: GERSHON GORDON
Managing Editor: TED A. LEVIN

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM, 9 Rehov Hashmonai, P.O.B. 24, Tel. 455 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau: 12 Nablut St. P.O.B. 1123, Tel. 451/2
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Ezya, P.O.B. 24, Tel. 451/2
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Israel IL25.000 Foreign IL35.000 per year.

Monday, September 27, 1966
No. 27, 5715 - 27th September 1966

YOUNG states like young people are impatient of judgment and criticism. There is a force within them which constantly drives for a new reminder, the present moment of scarcely checked restlessness; it is the future which draws and attracts.

The Jew, although among the oldest of peoples, is paradoxically enough the youngest in mind and in spirit. For him the coming age alone has significance; all that happened in the past are just obstacles overcome in the march towards better times to come. And the horizons of the future are limitless; for what Jewish Messianism really means is that no matter how perfect the plans for society may be, a little doubt gnaws at the heart of the Jew that there is something more. The Jew is cherished on the doctrine that the world is always fresh and newly born; for does not the daily liturgy contain a hymn of praise to God for renewing every day the work of creation?

For a people that strained so at the restraints of time there had therefore to be a check which was provided by the penitential season with which each New Year begins. On the anniversary of the birthday of creation we are obliged to review the past and consider the direction in which our future steps are set.

Four things, said a sage, belong to judgment: to listen carefully to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially. When a people sits in judgment upon itself, as we should do at this period of self-examination of Rosh Hashana, it needs this reminder of the principles of judgment; for our decisions and the actions which stem from them can so easily be distorted by a lack of plan or deliberation in judgment.

If we would try to judge the past year as ideal arbiters should, we must discard the regrettable struggles in the balance with the creditable. One does not speak now of setbacks or achievements in foreign policy or other matters in which external circumstance has proved stronger than the national free-will. On the New Year the emphasis is on the responsibility of the individual and the moral judgment on each man and woman in the State. A wise judge would hold that the moral indictment of evidence of corruption revealed last year lacked something of the hot fury of ancient Hebrewism which demanded "we shall burn out the evil from your midst." Yet for the tiny minority who were corrupt there is the vast majority who lived through a year amidst opportunity and preserved their integrity as a clear flame.

But on the credit side much too can be added. It was a year of hard work for most with comparatively little material reward; a year of courage, steadfastness and endurance along the borders; a year of steadfastness and moral stiffening of the nation in the face of increasing pressure and unfriendliness from without; a year in which the home-gathered heterogeneous tribes of Israel came closer together and moved perceptibly on the way towards unified nationhood; a perfectly human year, with human striving and human failure; but because Judaism believes inflexibly in the essential nobility and dignity of man; a year of hope and promise for the future.

Britain, US to Retain Consulates in N. Vietnam

PARIS, Sunday (Reuters). — Britain has completely renewed the staff of her consulate at Hanoi, capital of the Tonkin delta, area handed over to the Vietnamese under the Indo-China cease-fire agreement, the French Press Agency reported from Hanoi today.

The new staff will start work on Tuesday in the consulate, which has been raised to the status of Consulate-General. The Agency said that both Britain and the U.S. — which has also renewed its staff at Hanoi — intend to maintain their consulates under the Vietnamese regime in Northern Vietnam.

'Hot Dogs' Cause Riot in Chicago Prison
CHICAGO, Sunday (Reuters). — Nearly 1,000 prisoners protesting against being served hot dogs (frankfurters) for the third time in a week, rioted yesterday at the city house of correction here. More than 100 policemen using tear-gas were unable to quell the disturbance in its first hour. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

PERSIAN POLICE RAID TUDEH PRINTING PRESS
TEHRAN, Sunday (Reuters). — Three persons were arrested as a large quantity of Communist literature was seized when police raided a secret printing press operated by the Tudeh (pro-Communist) Party here last night.

Yesterday's Press No Place for Undue Optimism Over UK Mediation Offer

COMMENTING on the Prime Minister's press conference "Dava" (Histadrut) says that there is no place for undue optimism with regard to the success of the British offer to mediate — just as there is no reason to dismiss the suggestion out of hand. The first reactions from the Arab countries are not encouraging. It is not impossible, says the paper, that Egypt and Iraq will permit Jordan to use Britain's good offices for negotiations with Israel. But even so the questions asked by the Ambassador to London (about freedom of shipping through Suez, and the use to be made by the Egyptians of the base there) remain to be answered. Only then will it be possible to know whether anything has changed with regard to the chances of peace.

Politically Unwise
Dealing with the U.N. observer's patrol, "Zimran" (Pro-Zionist) agrees that from a formal point of view the measures adopted by the new U.N. chief of staff contravened the armistice agreements. Nevertheless it was not great political wisdom to ban such patrols just now: Relations with the U.N. staff had deteriorated very much under General Bannike and General Burns should have been given the time and opportunity to show that he was to be neutral. "Herut" on the other hand, would have the

Army demand that the U.N. observers leave the country altogether, and "Hahoker" (General Zionist) also supports the decision to stop patrols unaccompanied by Israeli officers.

In "Kol Ha'ar" (Communist) Mr. Mikunis criticizes the frantic shouts of "Mi-ku-nis" at the end of Party demonstrations. Commenting on this "Al Hano'el" (Mapam) notes that as usual the Communist leader's self-criticism concerns not his own, but other people's errors. Mikunis believes that here-worship is so rooted in his party that he thinks administrative measures will not suffice to eradicate it. "Omri" (Histadrut) welcomes the dissolution of the Bech group, first because it reduces the number of parties in Israel, and second because an "independent" party headed by Dr. Smeh may have misled naive people about its real character.

UNORGANIZED LABOUR
Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — In reference to your announcement made today of the arrangement made between the settlement of Bnei Zion and the Haasana Labour Exchange, may I refer to a statement made to me by the Chairman of Bnei Zion, in which he pointed out that for some time Bnei Zion (a village) had been in the Order of Bnei Zion, U.S.A. has been employing inhabitants of the nearby village as good workers in the village of Bnei Zion. On the alleged ground that unorganized labour (that is, workers not registered with the Work-

Readers' Letters

GREETINGS FROM SDE BOKER
Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — It is unfortunately physically impossible for me to reply directly to all the friends and comrades — old-timers and newcomers, civilians and soldiers, Jews and Arabs, institutions and associations — who have sent New Year greetings to Sde Boker and myself.

Please allow me to express my deepest and most cordial thanks to all through your medium, wishing them a year of plenty and of happiness in their private lives; a year of security and peace and increased immigration and settlement to the State of Israel; a year of growth and unity to the Federation of Labour; a year of pride and brotherhood and a year of peace and brotherhood to the Diaspora; and a year of relaxed international tension and cooperation to all the peoples of the world.

My best wishes go to our soldiers on land and sea and in the air, and all the pioneers rebuilding our country.

DAVID BEN GURION
Sde Boker.

COURT DECORUM
Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Now that the importance of our Magistrate's Courts has been so vastly increased by the recent Knesset legislation, it seems that the time is most appropriate for the introduction of additional "decorum" into these Courts by requiring by regulation that robes be worn by advocates (and the Magistrates themselves) appearing not only in District Courts and in the Supreme Court, but also in the Magistrate's Courts.

Yours, etc.,
E. D. GORDON
Haifa, September 2.

PEN FRIENDS
Miss Gail E. Johnson, of 800 So. Fifth St., Springfield, Ill., U.S.A., a Kol Zion Lagala member, wants to correspond with an Israeli of either sex between the ages of 20 and 25.

all their clients friends and employees
A Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR

THE WORKERS' BANK LTD.
TEL AVIV
כרמל שנה טובה
A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR FRIENDS AND CLIENTS

AKTIEBOLAGET TRANSMARIN HELSINGBORG (Sweden)
through their General Agent
AARON ROSENFELD

extend their best wishes for the New Year to all their friends and take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the support extended them during the past year.

AMERICAN EXPORT LINES
through their General Agent
AARON ROSENFELD

extend their best wishes for the New Year to all their friends and take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the support extended them during the past year.

RECREATION AND REST RESORT NIT STAYON
extends to all guests and to all cooperating institutions its wishes for
שנה טובה וחיימה נעימה

Zion Hotel and Pension Armon Hecarmel
extend their heartfelt wishes to all their guests
FOR A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

הופמן HOFFMANN
To our clients and friends, to the children and the youth of Israel
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
Fashions for Children & Teen-agers, 61 Alonby Rd., Tel Aviv.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Wishes its Patrons and Friends
A Happy & Peaceful New Year

דלק DELEK
חברת הדלק הישראלית בע"מ
THE ISRAEL FUEL CORPORATION LTD

Wish All Israel
A Happy New Year

MIFALEY
המועדון הארצי
HAOVED HAZIONI LTD.

the finance institution of HAOVED HAZIONI movement and all its settlements & educational institutions and productive enterprises

ITALIAN AIRLINES
Wishes
ALL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL, PATRONS AND FRIENDS
A HAPPY NEW YEAR IN PEACE AND PROSPERITY

THE STATE REVENUE ADMINISTRATOR
extends to all the citizens who by paying their taxes made possible the functioning of the State's services
Sincere wishes for
A Happy New Year

The Post Office Bank
wishes its employees and clients
A Happy New Year

Cassner Brothers
Jerusalem, Zion Cinema Lane
Tires • Wheel Balancing • Service
A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all clients and friends

Trigon Engineering Co. Ltd.
wishes all clients, friends and acquaintances
A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT AND ECONOMIC STABILITY
20 Rehov Hashmonai, Tel Aviv • Tel. 5085 • P.O.B. 1045

To all our friends and customers
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
Layam Co. Ltd.
P.O.B. 1812, Tel. 2355 and 4571 Haifa.

A. BERNER
PHOTO SUPPLY CENTRE, TEL AVIV
DISTRIBUTORS FOR
Ilford Limited, Ilford, London
Manufacturers of
Films, Plates, Photographic Paper and X-RAY FILMS
ILFORD FILMS
WISH ALL CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS
A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

THE LICENCE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
cooperate through their representatives
Jacob Rose
12 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv.
Tel. 5005, P.O.B. 630
THEIR WISHES FOR
A Happy and Prosperous New Year
TO ALL THEIR CLIENTS AND FRIENDS.

הפנימי
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

THE WELCOME GIFT for Rosh Hashana 5715:

A MIF'AL HA'PAYIS LOTTERY TICKET